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COMMENTARIES ASSESS RESULTS OF GENEVA TALKS

Solton Notes World Satisfaction

LD101445 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 10 Jan 85

[From the "News and Views" program; Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Text] We begin this issue of the program by analyzing the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva. The following commentary is by Yuriy Solton.

The conversations between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, and the American secretary of state, George Shultz, produced an important agreement. The two sides defined the goals and subject of the new talks, proposed by the Soviet Union: to prevent the militarization of space and to reduce nuclear arms, both strategic and medium range.

All these problems will be considered in their relationship to one another. What is of primary importance is the drafting of measures to stop weapons from penetrating outer space.

The two sides believe that, in the long run, the coming talks, like the overall efforts in the field of arms limitation and reduction, should result in the scrapping of nuclear weapons altogether and everywhere. The date of the talks and the venue will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels over a month's time.

The results of the meeting are being extensively discussed all over the world. Most of the comment by politicians and the media can be described with a word: satisfaction.

It is noted that the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union led to the Geneva meeting itself and to the fundamental principles for the coming talks that it produced. Now it is important that these principles be observed and the two sides search for an agreement based on equality and equal security.

The Soviet stand on these matters is crystal clear. Before the Geneva meeting, President Konstantin Chernenko stated that the Soviet Union set great store by reaching an agreement with the United States on the entire range of disarmament problems. He said the Soviet Union wanted honest and businesslike talks. American Administration officials are now saying that the United States will come to the talks with constructive proposals.

This approach can only be welcomed, but what is attracting attention is the high activity of militaristic groups in the United States, who seem outraged at the very thought that an agreement may be attained.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, these groups haven't abandoned their plans for military superiority, which they now hope to achieve through space. The future will show how these ambitions will tally with the constructive approach to the coming talks as declared by the administration.

The Geneva meeting was not an easy one; it signaled but the first step to starting a new dialogue between the two countries, and the problems at issue are huge and complicated. The Soviet Union is prepared to cover its half of the road in good faith, and a similar responsible approach is expected of the Washington administration.

Many comments on the Geneva meeting have voiced the hope that the United States will this time display realism and will join the Soviet Union in searching for effective solutions to rid humanity of the nuclear menace.

Zorin: Breakthrough Possible

LD102252 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 10 Jan 85

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Excerpts] I wish you good evening, dear viewers. The series of talks between the Soviet and American foreign ministers which lasted more than 15 hours ended the day before yesterday in Geneva. Among the several hundred representatives of the world press, a camera team from Hungarian television was also in the Swiss conference city.

[Unidentified reporter] After Shultz' press conference, the journalists' attention was directed to the Soviet side. We also spoke with Valentin Zorin, who, prior to the conclusion of the talks, was already well informed on the Soviet position.

[Begin recording] [Reporter addresses Zorin in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] In your opinion, will the present meeting mean a breakthrough in Soviet-American relations?

[Zorin in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] Now, I would not yet willingly make too far-reaching conclusions or give too precise an evaluation. Look, a breakthrough is a serious matter. I would not yet willingly make too far-reaching conclusions or give too precise an evaluation. Loook, a breakthrough is a serious matter. I would rather say that we have now gone further than the first step in the right direction. This step is the result of the difficult, hard work done by the two sides, but if things continue to go in the same direction, if in the wake of the agreements there is success in changing over to concrete steps that strengthen the endeavors we displayed here today, then it will be possible to count on a breakthrough, too.

Now, in my opinion, at the moment it is necessary to analyze the new situation calmly and objectively; we must not make a sensation out of what happened here. The world does not need sensations, but concrete steps, deeds that provide security for all of us.

For this reason, it appears to me that there is no need for big words now. On the contrary, we must soberly and objectively examine what happened and is happening here today, so that deeds should not be a substitute for words; so that we should not cause disappointment to the peoples waiting for the terrible threat now hanging over mankind to be averted, so that all peoples can live in full security.

Everyone knows that the talks that took place in Geneva -- the meeting in Geneva -- came into being because of Soviet initiative. With this, too, the Soviet Union has proved its good intentions, and it is ready to express this in the future as well. I think that now it is Washington's turn. [end recording]

[Reporter] A possible summit meeting of General Secretary Chernenko and President Reagan was mentioned. On this, Valentin Zorin said the following:

[Begin recording] [Zorin] I believe that if events progress in a suitable and favorable direction, if we complete the necessary preparatory work in the interest of this summit meeting, not for producing a protocol, but producing true results, then such a meeting is possible.

Chernenko had emphasized several times earlier that we support the thought of such a meeting, with the condition that it must be well prepared, so that it concludes with concrete results. [end recording]

USSR Peace Initiative Successful

PM111238 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by A. Mozgovoy: "Geneva Gives Hope"]

[Text] Good news has come from Geneva. The meeting there between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz defined the subject and objectives of future Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments. It was last November that our country proposed holding such a meeting. Now it can be said that the Soviet peace initiative has been successful.

The conversations between the Soviet and U.S. delegations in Geneva were not easy. It took a long time to reach the accords laid down in the brief joint statement. Let us recall the provisions of this important document. First, the sides agreed that the subject of the talks will be the complex of questions relating to space and nuclear armaments -- strategic and medium-range. All these questions will be considered and solved in their interrelationship. Second, the aim of the forthcoming dialogue will be to elaborate effective agreements geared to preventing an arms race in space and halting it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, and strengthening strategic stability. Third, it was determined that the talks will be concluded by one delegation from each side, split into three groups. Ultimately, the forthcoming talks and all other efforts in the arms limitation and reduction sphere are to lead to the total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere.

The place and starting date of the talks have to be agreed upon through diplomatic channels within a month. However, the first step has already been taken in Geneva. "This is only a step," A.A. Gromyko said, "compared with the might tasks that are to be examined during the talks on space and nuclear armaments, on which concerted decisions have to be made." As is known, the Soviet Union has always and still advocates the most radical measures on disarmament in accordance with the principles of equality and identical security. Our country is still prepared to go its share of the way in that direction. It is to be hoped that the United States will display the same willingness.

A number of reports from the other side of the Atlantic, however, spell caution. The U.S. plans to militarize space are causing legitimate anxiety. Certain circles in the United States are reluctant to abandon the idea of achieving military superiority over the USSR. They will certainly try to do their best to wreck the talks and divert them from the course outlined in Geneva.

In this connection, attention should yet again be drawn to the Soviet Union's constructive stance. Our approach to the talks is based on their being honest and businesslike. "The aim of the talks should not be to deceive the partner and public opinion -- we cannot accept this kind of morality." Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed the other day, "but to seek mutually acceptable solutions that meet the interests of peace."

The international public has been the resumption of dialogue between the USSR and the United States as an exceedingly important event for the cause of disarmament and detente. "We welcome the willingness of both sides to embark on talks," a statement by Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme says, "and we express satisfaction at the fact that the agenda will include both nuclear armaments and the question of preventing the militarization of space." One could cite a multitude of similar assessments. They note in particular the Soviet Union's goodwill and persistent wish to lead the dialogue with the United States to concrete agreements placing a barrier in the way of the arms race.

WORLD REACTS TO RESULTS OF SHULTZ-GROMYKO MEETING

Reagan, European Leaders

LD101638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The Geneva meeting between Comrade Gromyko and Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state evoked great interest abroad. Let us acquaint you with the opinions of the Governments of Britain, France and the FRG on this account.

Thatcher, the prime minister of Great Britain welcomed the accord between the United States and the Soviet Union on the start of talkd on arms control and stated that Great Britain fully supports the idea of averting the arms race in space and stopping it on earth.

As Dumas, the French minister for external relations stated, the meeting opens up interesting prospects. He evaluated the conversation as positive and as one that gives rise to hopes for the start of true talks.

Kohl, the FRG chancellor expressed satisfaction at the results of the meeting and stressed that he hopes for deepening cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

U.S. President Reagan gave a news conference on the results of the Geneva meeting. However, his words threw those present into confusion. The White House chief made an obvious attempt to avoid answering journalists' questions about whether the United States is ready at this precise time, during the forthcoming talks, to examine testing and deployment limits for armaments within the star wars program framework. At the same time he confirmed that the United States will continue its program for the development of space weapons.

U.S. Public Opinion Cited

LD102140 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast: video talk by Vadim Lobachenko]

[Text] All leading programs on local radio and TV and major newspapers give detailed commentaries are reviews, analyzing the possibilities and prospects for the development of the Soviet-American dialogue.

The sharply aggravated situation in the world has long been a source of alarm for Americans of all ages and from all social groups, as has been the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe which has clearly intensified in connection with Washington's so-called Strategic Defensive Initiative plans to militarize space.

In connection with this, it is characteristic that the NEW YORK POST commentary should be headlined: New Hope for the Future. It reflects, better than anything else perhaps the feelings of an overwhelming majority of the American people in connection with the Geneva meeting results.

We know well that Reagan's administration went for this under pressure from the public, in the world, and in the United States itself, demanding an end to the arms race. Naturally, however, the talks ought not just to be for their own sake, notes Michael Meyerson [identified in caption as executive director of the U.S. Peace Council], but they should lead to concrete results.

In connection with this, we are extremely concerned that the Reagan administration is continuing the arms buildup. The U.S. attempts to militarize space -- the so-called star wars program -- are a source of particular concern.

Present around the American-Soviet negotiating table will be not just the direct participants in the talks, but also millions of fighters for peace from all over the planet.

Disarmament Conference Envoy

LD101644 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Geneva January 10 TASS -- The Geneva meeting between Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is an important step in the required direction. However, the most important thing is still to be accomplished, Miljan Komatina, general secretary of the Geneva conference on disarmament, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

Miljan Komatina, who is personal envoy of the United Nations secretary general to the Geneva conference on disarmament, stressed that continued negotiations in a constructive spirit will undoubtedly have a positive effect on the work of the conference.

French Ministry Welcomes Results

LD102219 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1830 GMT 10 Jan 85

[From the "Notes of a Publicist" program; commentary by Boris Tumanov]

[Text] Dear listeners, good evening. The joint Soviet-American statement issued at the end of the meeting in Geneva of the USSR's minister of foreign affairs and the U.S. secretary of state is very laconic, but it gives sufficient information to all those who yesterday were still wondering with anxiety if it was not already too late for the resumption of the dialogue between Moscow and Washington. The 2 days of suspense in Geneva have in the end provided an answer to the main question. Yes, the Soviet-American negotiations will take a place and will concern the elaboration of effective agreements aimed at the prevention of the arms race in space and its cessation on earth, as well as the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, and the strengthening of strategic stability. But that is not all. In the opinion of the Soviet and American sides the forthcoming negotiations, as well as, in general, the efforts in the sphere of the limitation and reduction of armaments, must in the final analysis end in the total and universal liquidation of nuclear weapons. No one would be able to deny that this achievement of the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva is completely positive.

Noting this, the international press stresses, however, and this with unanimity, that the negotiations between the Soviet minister and the U.S. secretary of state have not been easy and simple. But what now remains to be done is most difficult. It is useless to expand on the fact that negotiations have not been easy, said Andrey Gromyko on his departure from Geneva. But one (?step has been taken) in setting the details of the dialogue between the two countries, to which the Soviet-American statement bears witness.

What would I like to say on this occasion? Just that it is only a step, compared with the imposing problems that have to be examined in the course of the negotiations on space and nuclear armaments, and to the united solutions that are to be made.

Let us not [word indistinct] the practical results of negotiations that have not yet started. The road to be covered is very long, the tasks are immense, and there is no shortage of obstacles. But, on the other hand, even the longest journeys begin with the first step. This step has been taken in Geneva. It would be useful to recall here that on the Soviet side it has been stated on many occasions and at the highest level that our country is ready for the most radical solutions that will make it possible to advance toward the cessation of the arms race and toward the banning and total liquidation of nuclear weapons. This principled position has been confirmed at Geneva.

It is also important to note the emphasis that was placed in this Soviet-American document on the necessity to prevent the militarization of space. The extension of the arms race into space could create a situation of no return that would escape the control of the international community and that no negotiations could remedy.

It is significant that the danger of such a prospect has alarmed even those of the Western governments that up until now supported Washington's policy in the military sphere. In any case, the French Ministry of External Relations found it opportune to recall in its very latest statement welcoming the results of the Geneva meeting, that France is against the militarization of space. That makes me think of the active contribution that the countries of Western Europe could make to the process of disarmament that must not be limited to the efforts of the two big powers.

Finnish Foreign Minister

LD102234 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Helsinki January 10 TASS -- Foreign Minister of Finland Paavo Vayrynen has described the accord which was reached in Geneva between the USSR and the USA on the subject of aims of the coming Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments as "a considerable step in improving relations between the great powers and also the international situation".

The minister stressed the importance of attaining positive results in the course of the coming negotiations.

IZVESTIYA COMPARISON ON LOMEYKO PRESS BRIEFING

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 January carries on page 4 of its Morning Edition a TASS report under the headline "USSR Foreign Ministry Briefing in Geneva." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on page AA 2 of the 9 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Lomeyko Briefs Journalists" and reveals the following variations:

The IZVESTIYA dateline reads "January 10" instead of "January 9"

In the first paragraph, line three, IZVESTIYA has "January 9" instead of "January 8"

In the first paragraph, line four, IZVESTIYA has "arrived at" [dostignutyy] instead of "agreed upon"

In the third paragraph, line three, IZVESTIYA reads: ...reducing nuclear armaments is also an... (deleting "and strengthening strategic stability")

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON NEED FOR CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

PM091220 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts article: "Delays Cannot Be Tolerated; The Policy of Peace Versus the Policy of War"]

[Excerpts] Saving the world from chemical weapons is one of the most urgent tasks in the arms limitation and disarmament sphere. Along with nuclear weapons, these means of mass destruction represent an enormous threat to mankind. The recent tragedy in the Indian city of Bhopal, where through the fault of a U.S. chemical corporation, highly toxic substances caused the deaths of thousands of people, was a terrible warning of the dangers.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates that chemical weapons be outlawed and removed from states' arsenals. Our country has repeatedly put forward initiatives aimed at completely banning these weapons and completely destroying all stockpiles of them. The Soviet Union has also proposed effective measues to monitor the implementation of future agreements.

"The NATO powers," India's PATRIOT newspaper stresses in its turn, "must look at the important proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries, which pursue supremely humanitarian goals -- ridding Europe, and ultimately our entire world, of chemical weapons."

However, to all appearances, the NATO countries' leading circles have no wish to heed these just demands from not only the West European public, but the entire world public. Blocking the prohibition of chemical weapons, they are even refusing to discuss the proposals concerning the European Continent. The Atlanticists cover up their obstructionist approach with ridiculous arguments that the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons is allegedly unverifiable since...these weapons are easy to move. However, virtually any weapon can be moved. Therefore, the NATO people's excuses crumble before any criticism. The fact is that they simply do not want to come to an agreement on this question. A "review of military concepts of the conduct of combat operations under conditions of chemical warfare," THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reports, is on the NATO agenda. It is a question of the use of chemical munitions in a so-called "air-land operation" in combination both with other types of mass destruction weaponry and conventional weapons. It is planned to use the binary chemical munitions that the Pentagon intends to begin producing.

Europe, THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes with astonishing cynicism, "is the ideal place for military operations involving the use of chemical weapons." In the newspaper's opinion, if production of binary munitions begins, the inevitable consequence will be their deployment on the Continent of Europe along with the existing munitions.

That is why the West does not want to discuss ridding Europe of chemical weapons! The U.S. strategists do not intend to rid Europe of chemical weapons, but on the contrary, to send over more consignments of them, for they see these barbaric weapons as one of the means by which they can attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Thus the European peoples' security is being sacrificed to the sinister plans of the United States and NATO.

However, not everything is going the militarists' way. The Soviet Union will continue to do all in its power to promote the creation of a zone in Europe free from chemical weapons and to struggle for their prohibition and destruction on a worldwide scale.

AFP: CHERNENKO REPORTEDLY TO ATTEND PACT MEETING

NC101459 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Vienna, Jan 10 (AFP) -- Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko is expected to attend the Warsaw Pact summit in Bulgaria next week, in his first trip abroad since he came to power in February 1984, East European sources said in Vienna today.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the East Bloc alliance, which groups the heads of communist parties of the seven member states, will be held Tuesday and Wednesday in Sofia, the sources said.

The summit, the Warsaw Pact's first since January 1983 in Prague, is expected to discuss the Soviet-U.S. agreement in Geneva this week to resume negotiations on the control of nuclear and space weaponry.

The communist party chiefs are also expected to take up the renewal of the Warsaw Pact, which expires in May. Pact members, apart from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, are Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

The sources in Vienna said Mr. Chernenko would remain in Bulgaria for a two-day official visit after the Warsaw Pact summit.

CEMA COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS IN PRAGUE

LD110027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The latest meeting of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the sphere of planning activity has taken place in Prague. Carrying into effect the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' summit conference, the committee discussed questions connected with strengthening the technical and economic independence of the community's member-countries.

The participants in the meeting were received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia.

ZAGLADIN CONSIDERS ISSUES, PROSPECTS FOR 1985

PM101450 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 1, Jan 85 pp 5-7

[Vadim Zagladin article: "Momentous Year"]

[Excerpt] The 40 years since the end of the war have been marked by the incessant accumulation by imperialism of new, ever more deadly types of armaments. This monstrous lethal race does not stop for a moment; the military-industrial complex, primarily in the United States, is working full blast. Drawing on the lessons of the past and seeing what is going on at present, the peoples realize that war has to be fought now, today, before it has broken out. That to aid and abet those who are out to resolve the existing contradictions by armed force is impermissible, more, criminal. But this is not the only lesson to be drawn from the past war. Another lesson is that in our epoch -- the epoch of the transition of mankind to new, higher, socialist forms of social life, an epoch when socialism born of October has become a mighty force, when the peoples have risen to fight for life -- all the attempts of imperialism to bar the way to social progress are doomed to utter failure. Imperialism, its aggressive core, is in a position to face the world with a threat of castrophe but it is powerless to triumph over socialism, to halt social progress.

Proceeding from this conclusion, the Soviet Union pursues a policy of resolute struggle for peace, to prevent a world nuclear war. It is the striving to this lofty goal that has prompted our country's latest initiatives and primarily its proposal to the U.S. to enter into new talks on the entire range of questions relating to the prevention of the militarization of outer space and the reduction of both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs and the U.S. Secretary of State are to meet early in the new year to discuss the agenda and the nature of the new talks we have proposed. No one of course can say how this meeting will end and what the results will be -- at this writing debates are still going on in Washington as to what position the American representative at the talks should adopt. The Soviet Union's stand, on the contrary, is clear-cut and unequivocal. It stands for an end to the deadly arms buildup and confrontation. Our country is prepared to go far in pursuit of this end, just as far as our negotiating partners are ready to do. The Soviet Union's ultimate objective is the prevention of nuclear war, total prohibition and abolition of nuclear weapons. The significance of this objective and the imperative need to attain it was once again forcefully underscored in the joint statement of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan published after the recent meeting between CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Kenji Miyamoto.

The 40 years since the war have been years of an unbridled arms race unleashed by imperialism. Nevertheless, humanity has been able to uphold world peace, to prevent the outbreak of a new world war, despite the fact that certain forces in the West have been planning for such a war throughout this period. And just as in the years of the Great Patriotic War, when socialism, our Soviet homeland was the main force that brought fascism to defeat, so in the postwar years socialism has been the main force that has foiled the designs of the aggressive quarters of the West.

Saying this, we in no way wish to obscure or minimize the role of other peoples, forces and countries. Neither those that fought fascism in the years of World War II nor those who have fought and are fighting today against the war danger. No one's merits have been forgotten. But the great, truly unparalleled part played by socialism, by our country, cannot be cancelled out or relegated to the background. And this is not only a matter of elementary justice. Not to see what the main force is that is barring the way to war is to weaken the struggle against War. And this is impermissible.

This year we shall mark also another significant anniversary -- the 30th of the defensive Warsaw Treaty alliance of the socialist countries, an alliance that is playing a truly invaluable role as the main, reliable bulwark of peace.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization is truly an alliance of a new, socialist type. It is a union of genuinely equal partners, perhaps the only alliance in history that at its very inception set itself the objective of doing away with military blocs of every kind and declared its readiness to dissolve itself if the others did likewise. Though a military alliance, it places the emphasis on struggle for peace, on putting forward more and more peace initiatives and proposals.

The West tries not to notice or simply ignores these proposals. But what some governments do not see or do not wish to hear of is clearly seen and highly evaluated by the peoples. Many of the peace proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries have already been espoused by millions of fighters for peace in all countries. They have occupied the central place in basic discussions at international forums. And is it fortuitous that most of the resolutions adopted at the 39th U.N. General Assembly held on the eve of the New Year fully correspond to the ideas upheld by the members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization? Or that the proposals of our country have met with such active support on the part of the world community?

The prime reason why these proposals carry so much weight, exert so much influence, is that they are backed by the prestige and might of socialism, its economic, social and political achievements and its moral values. The foreign policy of the socialist community rests on a truly durable, unshakable foundation!

Great power arrogance and disdain of other countries and peoples are totally alien to us Soviet people. We take legitimate pride in the knowledge that the might of socialism is pivoted on the strength of our country born of the October revolution. And we know full well that every stride forward taken by our country along the highroad of progress and prosperity is a step towards lasting peace, a contribution to the social progress of the whole of humanity.

From this standpoint too 1985 is bound to play a highly significant role. And not only because (though this is of course very important) it is the final year of the 11th five-year plan, which, we hope, will see much that was not accomplished in previous years completed and many of the planned targets exceeded. Most important of all, 1985 is the year of preparation for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is to adopt the amended Programme of our Party and to endorse the basic guidelines for the country's development during the 12th five-year-plan period and beyond, all the way to the year 2000. It will also introduce in the rules of the CPSU amendments designed to consolidate the democratic foundations of inner party life, to strengthen party discipline and thereby further heighten the Party's role in the life of the people, of the country.

Everybody is looking forward to the congress decisions. Although work on the new wording of the Programme has not yet been completed, thousands of working people are already sending in their views and proposals to Party bodies, voicing their opinions on what the fundamental Party document should be like. This is a highly indicative fact. Appreciating the role of the Party and seeing its concern for the people, the members of the CPSU and non-Party people alike are in turn displaying concern for the Party, want to see its Leninist banner to continue to be a banner of constructive endeavour, of further successes in the perfecting of our society.

The congress is awaited also beyong the bounds of our country. In the capitalist world conjecturing is already going on as to what it will decide. Opinions vary, but the common denominator so far is a steadily growing interest in the coming congress. Our friends and opponents alike are fully aware that the march of world developments will depend to no small extent on the decisions of the 27th Congress.

Let us not anticipate the decisions of our Party's supreme forum. But there is no doubt that the whole of 1985 will be highlighted by preparations for it. The keynote of the year will thus be all-round improvement of our work, still more vigorous implementation of decisions already taken by the Party, a heightened sense of responsibility on the part of all for their personal labours and for the common cause.

An apt introduction to the precongress year was the publication on its eve of an article by Konstantin Chernenko entitled "Measuring up to the Requirements of Developed Socialism. Some Urgent Problems of the Theory, Strategy and Tactics of the CPSU." Soviet people see it as encapsuling Party thinking, the problems that command the attention of the Party leadership. And they unquestionably derive deep satisfaction from the emphasis placed by the Party on a honest, sober-minded and realistic approach to both our accomplishments and our tasks. This is an approach that accords with the cherished wishes of every Soviet man and woman.

Our friends abroad can again see for themselves that the CPSU is a party of the people, a party of action, a dynamic party all of whose activity is projected at carrying out the great and difficult tasks of perfecting developed socialism. No flights of fantasy, but sober analysis of the reality and the clear-cut conclusions to be drawn from it. All in the interests of the people in general and every individual in particular.

It is to be hoped that our opponents will realize still better that our people and our Party will never depart from their chosen path, however much certain elements beyond our borders would like to see this happen. The further development of socialism and advance to communism is our highroad. We shall follow that road, learning as we go, experimenting perhaps returning to things, already done so as to do them better, studying the experience of other countries and peoples, all in the name of our goals, in pursuance of the perspective chosen by the people.

This is the 68th year since the October revolution. Each of these years has taught us something, enriched us in one or another respect. Taken together and each separately, these years lead to the conclusion that our society can develop and prosper, achieve its objectives, only on the basis of labour. Labour ever more efficient and useful to society as a whole and to each of its members. Ever more skilled and productive labour. That is the basis of our strength and wealth the guarantee of the realization of our plans.

Let us then, wish one another success in 1985. Success in labour in the name of the happiness of our homeland, the nation, and, of course, our own happiness of our near and dear ones. Let us wish our friends abroad new successes, above all in the fight for peace, to uphold the prime human right -- the right to live.

FURTHER ON SOVIET-AMERICAN TRADE TALKS IN MOSCOW

Marchuk Receives Olmer

LD101932 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk today received First Deputy Secretary of Commerce of the United States Lionel Olmer. Possibilities of further development of mutually beneficial cooperation were discussed.

U.S. Ambassador in the USSR Arthur Hartman was present at the conversation.

Meetings With USSR Officials

LD101634 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpt] The American under secretary of trade, Lionel Olmer, visiting Moscow, has met the heads of the National Committee for Science and Technology, the State Bank and the National Planning Committee. The two sides exchanged opinions on the state and prospects of bilateral business contacts.

TV Reports on Talks

LD102109 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Beletskiy video report]

[Text] A working part of the Soviet American trade commission has completed its sessions in Moscow.

The Soviet delegation was led by Comrade Sushkov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister. The U.S. delegation was led by Lionel Olmer, U.S. under secretary of commerce. This has been the first official meeting between trade representatives of the two countries since the U.S. side unilaterally suspended contacts of this kind. The mutual goods exchange has visibly decreased over the last few years.

Replying to a question about the results of the session, Lionel Olmer said:

[Begin recording] [Olmer speaking in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] In essence, our work is only beginning. We have had 2 days of serious talks. I am satisfied with the results and convinced that my government will also be very satisfied by what I will report.

[Unidentified reporter] What fields do you consider promising from the standpoint of developing Soviet-American trade?

[Olmer] We consider that there are very many fields in which favorable opportunities for mutually beneficial trade are opening. At present, in my view, there is no need to focus attention on problems that divide us, although, of course, we should be working on their solutions and find a way out of the situation. However, I repeat, at present there already are many branches in which the two sides -- both American and Soviet -- can conduct mutually beneficial trade.

[Reporter] In your opinion, are U.S. business circles interested in this?

[Olmer] Absolutely, absolutely. Our President has also declared that he is interested in developing peaceful trade between our two countries. I have conveyed this wish here in Moscow, and together with Deputy Minister Sushkov we have been studying those fields in which we could achieve rapid results.

[Reporter] What could you add?

[Sushkov] I only want to say that I fully agree with what has been said. It is true, we have not been meeting for 6 years. This was our first official meeting in the area of trade-economic relations. I agree that our trade could sharply increase if the obstacles along this route are removed. I think that at present this dialogue will make it possible to define what should be done. [end recording]

SPACECRAFT DISCOVERY UNDERGOES FINAL PREPARATIONS

PM101248 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Spy Satellite"]

[Text] New York January 7 TASS -- The final phase of preparations has begun amid strictest secrecy at Cape Canaveral, Florida, for the first mission of the multiple-use spacecraft Discovery scheduled for 23 January under a Pentagon program. According to American news agency reports, the spacecraft has already been delivered to the launching site.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports that the crew of the spacecraft, headed by U.S. Navy Captain Thomas Mattingly, includes only the military, and one of the five crew members, Air Force Major G. Paton, has undergone special training for work with military-related objects in space.

The planned mission will come as another step in the realization of a large-scale U.S. program for the use of space for military purposes, specifically, for "probing" the Soviet Union's territory and monitoring telephone and radio conversations. It is known that spy satellites played a key role in the provocation involving the South Korean Boeing in the fall of 1983.

PRAVDA COMPARISON ON REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 January in its First Edition carries on page 5 a TASS report on President Reagan's press conference. It has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service Russian version published on page A 2 of the 10 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and reveals the following variations:

In paragraph one, PRAVDA omits "TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:"

On page A 3, in the last paragraph, PRAVDA omits the last setence: He also made it understood that the White House does not intend to halt the "secret" war against Nicaragua, or U.S. interference in the affairs of Central American countries in general.

FURTHER REPORT, COMMENT ON REAGAN-NAKASONE MEETING

Nakasone Backs 'Star Wars'

LD102103 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 10 TASS -- Without mincing words, Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone declared in support of the United States "initiative in the sphere of strategic defence". Speaking at a joint meeting of the government and the leadership of the Liberal Democratic Party, Nakasone said that the programme of "star wars" developed by the Washington administration is "necessary for peace-keeping" and will even "lead to the scrapping of nuclear weapons".

At the talks with President of the United States Ronald Reagan in Los Angeles early in January Nakasone expressed "understanding" for the intentions of the White House to spread the arms race to outer space.

Open support for the United States plans to deploy space weaponry confirmed the course of official Tokyo at drawing Japan into the programme of "star wars". Washington has already secured the consent of the Nakasone cabinet for cooperation in the development of the latest types of space weaponry. According to the Japanese press, the United States plans to deploy in Japan ground-based elements of the anti-satellite weapon system. Japan will assume from ten to 20 percent of the cost of the work to set up a U.S. base which is to become one of the main links in the "strategic defence system".

Japan's leading opposition parties condemned Tokyo's stand, the newspaper YOMIURI writes. But in answer to the opposition's demands to put an end to Japan's involvement in the U.S. programme of "star wars", the Nakasone government tries to prevent the discussion of that question by the Japanese Parliament. Contrary to protests of the Japanese public which warns about possible irreversible consequences of the militarisation of space, Nakasone unambiguously declared that he supports the U.S. idea in principle, the newspaper writes.

Kharkov Commentary

LD110006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jan (TASS) -- Observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The report by the NHK television company that active work is under way in Japan to create a 46-meter-long rocket-launcher capable of putting in orbit about the same size as an American shuttle-type ship cannot but draw attention to itself, naturally. In a commentary from the television company this fact is seen as "the arrival of a new stage in Japan's mastery of space technology", whose aim is to catch up with the United States and Soviet Union.

Of course, every state has the right to carry out research with the aim of peaceful mastery of space. In this field truly unbounded possibilities for scientific and technical progress are opening up, in whose speedy utilization mankind has an interest. However, if space is subject not to peaceful but to war aims, to use space as an arena for military confrontation it can become the source of a serious threat to mankind.

In this connection justified alarm is being caused by the attitude of official Tokyo. At his recent talks in Los Angeles with U.S. President Reagan, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone supported the intention of the White House to transfer the arms race to space.

Although opposition parties and wide circles of the Japanese public have sharply condemned such an attitude, at a joint session of the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, on 9 January, Prime Minister Nakasone repeated it in an even more open form. Moreover, he alleged that the program worked out by Washington for "star wars" is needed to..."keep the peace."

One cannot help but be alarmed either by the fact that official Tokyo, as the press reports, already has an accord with Washington on cooperation in the creation of some types of weapons that can be used in space.

In particular, Japan has agreed to meet about 10 to 20 percent of the cost of the construction of a permanent U.S. space base that is to become one of the basic links in the system of the strategic defense, as Washington now prefers to call the "star wars" program.

This is why there is full justification for the concern of those worried about the large-scale work of Japan in the creation of new space technology being used to draw it into the militarization of outer space as an American ally.

The Japanese Diet has adopted a special resolution on the use of outer space for peaceful purposes only. Only very recently, the UN General Assembly, expressing the will of the world community, called for outer space to be excluded from the arms race. These fundamental acts have to obstruct the path of those in Japan who would not mind becoming participants in the American "star wars" program.

DECISION ON DPRK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

LD110928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo has adopted a decision on celebrating the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese militarists. The country's liberation, NODONG SINMUN writes today in its leading article, was a great victory achieved by the heroic Soviet Army together with the Korean people. The solemn celebration of this date will make it possible to graphically demonstrate the inviolability of Soviet-Korean friendship and will have important significance for its further development.

DPRK VICE PREMIER PROPOSES MEETING WITH SOUTH

PM101252 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "KCNA Agency Report"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jan -- As the KCNA news agency has reported, Kim Hwan, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council, today proposed to Sin Pyong-hyon, South Korean deputy prime minister and minister of the Economic Planning Board, that a meeting be held as soon as possible in Panmunjom to discuss questions connected with the continuation of the economic talks between the DPRK and South Korea planned for 17 January.

He pointed out that a meeting has been made necessary by the U.S. and South Korean decision to hold joint military maneuvers code-named "Team Spirit-85" as of 1 February. These maneuvers, Kim Hwan stressed, constitute a provocation against the DPRK and result in the aggravation of tension in the region.

The same day, Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, informed Yu Chang-sun, chairman of the South Korean Red Cross Society, that the DPRK deems it impossible to hold the next round of talks between the two societies until joint American-South Korean military maneuvers, aimed against the DPRK, cease.

KAL CRASH VICTIMS' RELATIVES FILE U.S. LAWSUIT

LD091232 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 9 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev:

Relatives of the Japanese who died during an incident involving the South Korean airliner, sent on September 1, 1983 with the White House's knowledge on an intelligence mission inside Soviet airspace, have filed a lawsuit against the U.S. Administration and the leadership of the South Korean airline at the Los Angeles Federal District Court, KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reported today.

Late last year, a similar suit was filed at the Tokyo District Court against the South Korean airline which was used by American special services for a spying operation against the USSR.

According to KYODO TSUSHIN, the relatives of the dead passengers insist that the court hear evidence by traffic controllers of the U.S. navigational services which monitored the flight of the South Korean Boeing and representatives of the American Administration which deliberately withholds information in order to conceal its involvement in the organization of the criminal action and the death of poeple. The news agency recalls that the technical commission of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and several authoritative experts in various countries totally dismiss the groundless absurd allegations that the South Korean plane violated the USSR's air boundaries "due to technical malfunctioning in navigational instruments."

FURTHER REPORTS ON 20TH PDPA ANNIVERSARY

CPSU Sends Congratulations

PM101111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the PDPA Central Committee.

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee greets and congratulates members of the PDPA on the 20th anniversary of its formation.

Over the course of many years the PDPA has struggled in difficult circumstances for the interests of the working people, against all forms of feudal and national oppression, and for the happiness and prosperity of its motherland. The PDPA's propaganda and organizational activity revealed to the masses the antipopular nature of exploiter regimes and roused them to struggle for Afghanistan's revolutionary renewal. During this period it has developed from a small illegal party to a ruling party with more than 100,000 members.

The April national-democratic revolution, having overthrown the feudal bureaucratic regime, opened up opportunities to effect radical transformations leading from backwardness to social progress.

Soviet Communists understand the difficulties you have encountered on this path. From the very beginning, reaction, together with the most aggressive circles of the imperialist powers, created a tense military-political situation in and around Afghanistan. They are waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, terrorizing the population, and hindering the implementation of socioeconomic reforms.

In these difficult conditions the PDPA is exerting every effort to rally its ranks, achieve genuine unity in the struggle against the forces of counterrevolution, and increase the party's leading role in the state. The PDPA and the courageous Afghan people are not alone in their just struggle against the forces of reaction and imperialism. The sympathies and support of all the forces of peace and progress are on your side. Guided by the noble principles of international solidarity, Soviet people are providing all possible assistance for the freedom-loving Afghan people in the struggle against counterrevolution and in building a new society.

We wish the PDPA and the entire Afghan people success in the struggle to create an atmosphere of lasting and inviolable civil peace, when all citizens of your motherland will be able to live and work peacefully for the good of the independent and prosperous DRA.

Long live the PDPA!

May the friendship between the CPSU and the PDPA and between the Soviet and Afghan peoples strengthen and develop!

Long live peace and social progress!

CPSU Central Committee.

USSR Delegate Addresses Meeting

LD101943 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul January 10 TASS -- The appearance in 1965 of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in the political scene signified that progressive and patriotic forces of the country in the struggle for fundamental renovation of the motherland acquired a worthy, reliable leader. This was stated at a celebration meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the head of the CPSU delegation to celebrations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Inamzhon Usmankhodzhayev.

Warmly received by those present at the meeting he read out the message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and presented it to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The ideals which have always been the lode-star in the Afghan people's struggle for a better future are close and understandable to the Soviet people, said the head of the CPSU delegation. We know full well what a serious trial for your party, the Afghan people was the fact that since the very beginning the revolution encountered fierce and and mounting resistance of international imperialism and its allies which launched a large-scale, coordinated armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

In these conditions the Soviet Union could not but respond to the request and extend a helping hand to Afghanistan with which we are linked with ties of friendship, at the sources of which the founder of the world's first socialist state V.I. Lenin stood. The Soviet Union has always honoured and honours the obligations, stemming from the treaty of peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which was signed in December 1978, it has always been true to the principles of international solidarity. As long as foreign aggression against Democratic Afghanistan exists, your homeland will not be alone in its struggle, it enjoys the sympathies and support of all progressive forces of the planet, Inamzhon Usmankhodzhayev said in conclusion.

Karmal Gives Speech

LD101924 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul January 10 TASS -- The formation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan set the beginning to a new stage in the struggle for the revolutionary renewal of the fatherland, said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. He delivered here a report at the celebration meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan devoted to the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. A glorious April Revolution has been implemented under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the speaker said. It opened a new page in the history of the fatherland. The revolutionary renewal of ancient Afghanistan has been started. Having become the ruling party, our party assumed a huge historic responsibility for the destiny of the revolution, people and fatherland.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is now the ever growing party, which becomes ever more representative. By the time of the April Revolution it had a membership of 18 thousand. In the past six and a half years, despite all difficulties and losses, its membership rose to 120 thousand members and candidates.

Describing the situation in the country, Babrak Karmal said that the main reason behind the difficulties through which Afghanistan is living now is the obvious and stubborn striving of imperialism and international reaction not to allow the existence of a free and progressive Afghanistan, to stifle the April Revolution. Hundreds of millions of dollars, sterling and marks are spent on setting up, training and arming counter-revolutionary gangs, on supplying them with most up-to-date arms, including heavy arms, in the unbridled and lying anti-Afghan propaganda and deception of the world public opinion.

The world is not yet well enough aware what scopes have been assumed by the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Here are only a few examples. The counter-revolutionaries destroyed 1,814 school buildings, 31 hospitals, 11 medical stations, 906 peasant cooperatives, destroyed thousands of trucks, 14 thousand kilometres of telephone lines, hundreds of poles for electric lines, etc. The total damage caused by crimes of the counter-revolution already surpassed 35,000 million afghani. But all the attempts of imperialism and reaction to wreak havoc with our economy and to disrupt our advance along the chosen road have been futile, he said.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan proclaimed as a principle of its foreign policy the struggle for the consolidation of world peace, for the prevention of new world war, for peaceful coexistence, the speaker said.

We highly assess and fully approve the positive peaceful initiatives advanced by sincere friend of the Afghan people, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, by leaders of other socialist countries, and we shall make our contribution to the noble cause of the protection of world peace and peace in the region.

The coincidence of our stands on the vital international problems of the present is natural and legitimate, stems from the history and essense of the Afghan-Soviet relations. The relations between our country and the USSR, between our parties, governments and peoples are relations of brotherhood, all-round mutual understanding and cooperation, Babrak Karmal stressed.

It is with a feeling of special gratitude that we speak about unprecedented internationalist assistance rendered by the Soviet Union in the days most trying to us, the Afghan leader noted. The heroic sons of the Soviet Union came to help the Afghan people uphold independence and integrity of the country, protect the April Revolution.

Touching upon the deliberations of imperialist propaganda about the so-called "problem of Afghanistan", Babrak Karmal said that a limited military contingent of the Soviet Union sent at the request of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and Cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR, as well as under the United Nations Charter to rebuff the aggression and outside military interference will not remain in Afghanistan forever.

These peace-loving forces will return to the USSR upon agreement with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan after outside armed interference and aggression are stopped and guarantees are provided that they will not be resumed, Babrak Karmal said.

Our party and government are deeply concerned over the present sharp worsening of the international situation the responsibility for which is borne first of all by the United States, he said.

Our party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the speaker said, confirm again all the initiatives they advanced earlier for the settlement of disputed and outstanding problems in relations with Pakistan and Iran. We positively assess the talks with Pakistan which are held through a personal representative of the United Nations secretary general. The People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan approach constructively the question of an early achievement of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

We declare again that the people of Afghanistan are prepared to remain selflessly on guard of its revolutionary gains. It will never abandon its chosen road, and not one should doubt the firmness of its resolve to give a crushing rebuff to any aggression and outside pressure, Babrak Karmal said in conclusion.

Meeting Participants' Address

LD101929 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul January 10 TASS -- The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has united in its ranks the best sons and daughters of the people, says an address by participants in a meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the PDPA to all party members and candidate members, to the Afghan people. Serving the people, leading them to a happy future are the goal and meaning of the party's activity. The party has pressed and is pressing for national and social progress of the country, for overcoming economic and cultural backwardness, for a fair distribution of land and water, so that working people could take a part in handling vital issues. The new revolutionary power is the power of workers, peasants and craftsmen, of all working people, all patriots. The People's Democratic Party and Afghanistan is its guiding force, the address says.

The address calls on the party and the people to rally closer round the PDPA Central Committee and the revolutionary government of the people's Democratic Republic in the name of the lofty and noble goals of the April Revolution.

Marking its 20th anniversary, the address says, the PDPA views as its chief task the further consolidation and expansion of ties with the working people, with the masses. The party's strength is in its unity with the people. The people's strength is in unity with the party, in its wise and firm leadership. The party calls on all its members to be closer to the people, to work always in contact with the masses, to bring home to people party ideas and to explain to them the policy of the party and the revolutionary people's power, so that people know that this is their truth, their policy.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the address stresses, threatens no one. Its aim is to achieve an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan and create conditions for normalizing the situation. The PDPA and the revolutionary authorities call for peace in the country and for joint work by Afghan working people to bring prosperity and happiness to their motherland. Only this policy will ensure just, democratic solutions that will satisfy all true patriots.

The address underlines that in their struggle for the defense and advancement of the April Revolution, the party, the revolutionary authorities and all Afghan people have invariably received and are receiving firm, reliable, generous and selfless assistance and support from the great friend and ally -- the Soviet Union, from fraternal socialist countries, all revolutionary and progressive forces of mankind.

International solidarity with the April Revolution is the earnest of its victory over the forces of imperialism and reaction. By developing and upholding the revolutionary gains under the PDPA's leadership, the Afghan people are making their contribution to the great cause of peace and progress.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN SCORED

PM101406 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pastov "Rejoinder": "Slanderous Attacks"]

[Text] Spreading blatant anti-Sovietism by the old method of laying the blame at someone else's door is by no means regarded in Washington circles as a dishonorable occupation, especially when the purpose is to ascribe to the Soviet Union something totally atypical of it. The temptation was too much for U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State M. Palmer in a conversation with U.S. journalists. Without offering any proof, he accused the USSR of "violating human rights" and "spreading misinformation throughout the world." Facts? None! Where would he find them anyway?

What particularly infuriates Palmer is Soviet assistance to the Afghan people, who are rebuffing the forces of counterrevolution. His fabrications on this score know no bounds. Without batting an eyelid, Palmer states that the USSR's plans include the "total annexation" of Afghanistan.

Washington wants to use slanderous claims of this kind to conceal its dangerous policy aimed at preventing a settlement of the Afghan situation through talks and torpedoing the DRA Government's peace initiatives. It is common knowledge that the United States has played a part in unleashing and widening the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. The gangs of dushmans fighting against their own people are being thrown together and armed primarily by the CIA. Some $280 million are earmarked for this in fiscal 1985, that is, over twice as much as a year ago. Every effort is being made to terrorize the Afghan civilian population, sow death, and destroy homes, schools and hospitals. The criminal war is being waged with Washington's blessing and most active assistance.

That is what lies behind the senior State Department official's hypocritical moans and groans. He is not bothered about the fate of the Afghan people. What annoys him is the development of sovereign Afghanistan on the path of national democratic revolution and the firm support the Soviet Union is selflessly giving to the Afghan people.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN TV CENTER -- Regular television transmissions have begun in Jalalabad, Afghanistan. The new modern television center will enable daily color broadcasts to be made in the Pashto language. They will include news reviews and material reflecting the revolutionary changes in the country. The Afghans are being helped by Soviet specialists in getting the television service going. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Jan 85 LD]

BODYUL RETURNS FROM CHAN SI FUNERAL IN PRK

PM101231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] On 8 January I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who took part in the funeral of Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, returned to Moscow from Phnom Penh.

KOVALENKO HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO PRK

PM101254 Mosocw PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, flew from Moscow to Phnom Penh on 8 January at the invitation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

NEW TIMES VIEWS RESULTS OF GORBACHEV'S UK VISIT

PM101510 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 1, Jan 85 pp 8-9

[I. Titov article: "Constructive Visit"]

[Text] A spirit of good will marked the official visit to Britain by a delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

The visit was awaited in Britain with keen interest. Even press organs ordinarily not too friendly towards the Soviet Union voiced hopes for its success.

The Soviet visitors exchanged views with British leaders on many problems pertaining to world affairs and the two countries' bilateral relations. Main attention was devoted to the question of peace and preventing a new round in the arms race. The head of the Soviet delegation conveyed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher a personal message from Konstantin Chernenko, in which the Soviet leader underscored the importance that in the present situation attaches to the establishment of a measure of mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Britain, and to their attitude to questions relating to the lessening of the danger of nuclear war and the strengthening of European and worldwide security.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Margaret Thatcher declared for the development of stable, businesslike relations between the two countries. During his talk with Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out that checking the arms race, prevention of the militarization of outer space, the radical reduction of nuclear armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security would accord with the security interests of all countries. He drew the attention of the British side to the peace initiatives of the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries, to their proposals for building confidence and promoting co-operation between states with different social systems. The importance was underscored of the agreement reached between the U.S.S.R. and the United States to enter into new talks on the interconnected questions of non-militarization of outer space and reduction of nuclear armaments, both strategic and medium-range. The Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev said, stands for far-reaching accords that would make it possible to move on to the complete prohibition and eventually the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Speaking on behalf of the British Government at the final dinner in honour of the Soviet delegation at Lancaster House, British Minister of Trade Paul Channon observed that of all the multiform traditional ties between Britain and the U.S.S.R. trade has one of the longest histories. Mutual desire to improve the conditions of life of the peoples of both countries, he said, is the basis of their trade relations. He deplored the fact that in recent years the volume of two-way trade has not increased as rapidly as might have been wished. He voiced the view that the present visit would facilitate the development and expansion of useful economic relations.

The particular interest evinced in the visit by British business quarters was not fortuitous. Britain is a country with a highly developed foreign trade that has from time immemorial closely followed the situation on foreign markets and is to a considerable extent dependent on them. Hence the readiness of British businessmen to talk with the head of the Soviet delegation. Mikhail Gorbachev met with representatives of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce and the Confederation of British Industry, as well as with the heads of leading industrial firms and commercial and financial organizations.

He stressed that Anglo-Soviet relations should be channelled onto new, positive lines. This applies also to trade and economic relations. Discrimination in trade, Gorbachev said, is damaging primarily to the interests of those who propound it, inasmuch as it signifies loss of advantageous orders. Owing to the pursuance of such a policy the Soviet-British trade turnover dropped by 1982 nearly 20 per cent as compared with 1979. Britain, which once occupied one of the first places in the Soviet Union's trade with the developed industrial countries, moved down to seventh place in 1983, and in 1982 was ninth.

Soviet-British political and trade relations have known ups and downs. The Soviet Union was not to blame for the temporary coolness that developed from time to time in these relations. In the present aggravated international situation the realism displayed by some Western leaders and bilateral contacts with the object of averting a nuclear catastrophe are of particular importance. The visit of the Soviet delegation, the FINANCIAL TIMES, mouthpiece of the British business world, comments, is seen as a reply to a certain reappraisal by the British Government of its foreign policy after the 1983 general election. In confirmation of this the paper cites a statement by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to the effect that the impasse in East-West relations can be overcome provided the Western powers build their policy towards the U.S.S.R. not on subjective wishes, but on the real state of affairs. The head of the Soviet delegation, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH observed, brought from Moscow a message of peace and good will. Mikhail Gorbachev and Margaret Thatcher declared for the promotion of stable, businesslike relations between the U.S.S.R. and Britain, the London TIMES writes.

In the opinion of an ITV television news commentator, the talks the Soviet delegation had in Britain could lay the groundwork for mutual confidence which would create favourable conditions for progress in arms control.

The visit commanded the attention of not only the British press. It was given coverage by news media the world over. The attitude to it on the part of the U.S.S.R. was unequivocally stated during the visit itself. Moscow stands for the broadening of political dialogue and advantageous trade and economic ties with all Western countries, Britain included.

UK WEEKLY ALLEGES NERVE GAS PRODUCTION PLANS

LD110001 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] London January 10 TASS -- A special ministerial committee, set up in Britain, is considering the issue of resuming the production of nerve gas, according to top secret information obtained by the NEW STATESMAN weekly. It is inevitable that Britain will resume the production of chemical weapons, NEW STATESMAN stresses.

According to this information, the special ministerial committee held its first session on August 2, last year. The committee was accorded the highest grade of secrecy, it received neither a name nor even a number. The committee comprises Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine, Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe and other prominent figures.

The committee at its first session rejected the suggestion that Britain vigorously seek new chemical arms control accords, the weekly writes. It notes that the prime minister backed the proposal that Britain set up its own stocks of nerve gas under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat."

Washington intends extending "aid" to London in creating and accumulating these stocks, according to the report. NEW STATESMAN points out that new British chemical weapons will be, probably, based on the American technology for producing so-called binary chemical munitions.

The committee also rejected the suggestion, voiced at the session, that Britain should ask the United States to supply it with U.S.-made chemical weapons, since, the magazine writes, they in London, as well as in other NATO countries, fear an outbreak of public indignation, similar to that sparked off by the started deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

The British mass media give detailed accounts of the NEW STATESMAN report. The BBC television company quoted in its news programme a spokesman for the Defence Ministry as saying that Britain's chemical arms policy remains unchanged, that the country always opposed the production and stockpiling of such weapons. A BBC news analyst stressed that if the magazine's information is grounded, the government will find itself in a rather awkward position since such plans in fact mean the buildup of deadly weapons at a time when the entire world is talking about the possibility of their reduction.

ARKHIPOV TOURS FINLAND, VISITS INDUSTRIES

LD101602 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Helsinki January 10 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov, here at the head of a Soviet delegation to the 30th session of the standing inter-governmental Soviet-Finnish Commission on Economic Cooperation, has completed a tour of the country. He visited industrial enterprises and construction projects of several joint-stock societies which maintain close business links with the Soviet Union.

FINNISH POLITICIAN CALLS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD102235 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Helsinki January 10 TASS -- Finland's foreign policy line that has formed and consolidated in the course of 40 peaceful postwar years on the basis of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance will continue serving as a durable foundation for the solution of all foreign policy problems arising before Finland, Deputy Ensio Laine said during the parliamentary debates.

One of such problems is the aggravation of the international situation in connection with the policy of the arms race conducted by the U.S. Administration. The deployment of U.S. cruise missiles continues in West European countries. In view of the increased NATO's activity in the north of Europe these missiles represent a threat both for Finland and for its neighbours, Ensio Laine said.

A serious threat for Finland is represented also by the attempts to draw it closer into the economic and political alliances of Western countries, Ensio Laine went on. Numerous visits to Finland by official representatives of the United States attest to the striving to bring pressure on Finland to weaken commercial and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, to compel Finland to give up the struggle for the creation of a nuclear free zone in the north of Europe, to lower Finland's activity in the struggle for peace and international security.

Intensive efforts of states, large and small, in the interests of ending the arms race, withdrawal of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles from the European territory, banning cruise missiles and supporting the proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for preventing the militarisation of space are necessary in conditions of the present-day international situation, Ensio Laine said.

The creation of a nuclear free zone in the north of Euorpe would suit the interests of the peoples of Nordic countries, he noted. The deputy emphasized the need of vigorous mass actions for a nuclear free zone in the north of Europe and urged the government for effective actions in solving this matter.

PRAVDA REPORTS SWEDISH COMMUNISTS' CONGRESS

PM091339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Work Ends"]

[Text] Stockholm, 7 Jan -- The routine 27th Congress of the Swedish Left Party Communists (VPK) ended here yesterday. It was attended by 275 delegates from 22 district party organizations.

The congress paid great attention to international matters. The documents adopted at the congress stress the importance of broadening the party's efforts in the struggle for peace and disarmament. In conditions where the international situation has deteriorated as a result of the aggressive course of the United States, the LPC [Left Party Communists] supports the policy of Swedish neutrality, opposes the buildup of nuclear arsenals and advocates a total ban on nuclear tests and on the further proliferation of nuclear armaments and the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The congress delegates discussed the party's activity at the present stage. The forum documents point out that the LPC is resolutely opposed to big capital's offensive against Swedish working people's democratic and social gains.

A new party executive was elected at the congress. L. Werner was reelected VKP chairman.

PRAVDA HITS FOREIGN MILITARY PRESENCE IN DENMARK

PM101309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "With Their Own Regulations..."]

[Text] Copenhagen, 9 Jan -- Answering a question from the left opposition parties in the Folketing (parliament) about the actual presence of foreign troops on the country's territory, Danish Defense Minister Hans Engel was essentially forced to admit that circumstance. According to him, during 1983 alone, various NATO military subunits visited Danish military airfields thousands of times. On average, approximately 300 officials from NATO air forces spend up to 200 days a year in Denmark.

In this connection, J. Toft, Folketing deputy for the Socialist People's Party, declared that this situation attests to Denmark's increasingly active role in the NATO bloc, and in point of fact, signifies the presence of foreign military personnel on Danish soil. The data cited by the defense minister provide a far from full picture. It is also necessary to take into account, J. Toft pointed out, the presence of foreign soldiers in Danish barracks and military training camps and on ships of the National Navy.

The rapid increase in the number of foreign troops on Danish soil, J. Toft declared, is in glaring contradiction with the decisions adopted by the Danish Government over the past 25 years, in accordance with which Denmark does not permit the stationing of foreign troops on its territory in peacetime.

This principle of Denmark's defense policy, as well as another principle, the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the country's territory in peacetime, is well known at the Pentagon and NATO. In recent years, however, seeking to involve Denmark in its aggressive militarist plans, the United States has been taking all kinds of measures to emasculate the essence of the traditional principles of this Scandinavian country's defense policy or, at least, to circumvent them. It is for these purposes that the number of NATO troops being sent to Denmark for so-called short stays and to hold various kinds of maneuvers is being built up and that the number of their "visits" and the duration of their stay are being increased.

BELGIANS 'ENRAGED' OVER MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD102308 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Brussels January 10 TASS -- Reports by the capital's radio and LA CITE newspaper that U.S. Air Force Galaxy planes will start bringing components for 48 cruise missiles to a Belgian airbase in Florennes between January 15 and 31, this year, have enraged the Belgian public.

The first missiles are to be made operational by the beginning of March, this year, despite the fact that the Belgian Government has not as yet given its official consent to the stationing of American first-strike nuclear weapons.

The leader of Flemish Socialist in the Chamber of Representatives, Louis Tobback, declared in this connection that the "government is doing everything possible to start a gradual deployment of American 'Euromissiles' in the country with as little noise as possible."

The party of Flemish ecologists, Agalev, has circulated a statement, recalling that an absolute majority of the country's population are opposed to the missile deployment in Belgium. The government should act in accordance with the people's aspirations, the statement stresses.

The president of the National Committee of Action for Peace and Development, Pierre Galand, in an interview with LA CITE urged the Belgian Government to decide against the fielding of American missiles in the country. This action, he stressed, would become "a new element that would facilitate the success of disarmament negotiations."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ASSESSES FRG'S LEOPARD TANKS

PM091440 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 9 January in its Second Edition carries on page 3 an 1,800-word "Military-Political Review" by Lieutenant Colonel V. Nikolayev headlined "'Leopards' on the Production Line," which begins:

"According to the Bundeswehr officer manual, tank units and subunits have the role of the FRG ground forces' main strike force. As West German military experts stress, rapid action by tank formations, given the name 'blitzkrieg' during World War II, has not lost its importance. They claim that in modern combat actions tanks can solve an extremely wide range of combat tasks.

"These views of the FRG Army's military leadership are reinforced in a tangible way. Year in and year out the country's military budget allocates substantial sums to modernize existing armored hardware and to create new models. Armored hardware is widely represented in NATO, too. As STERN magazine reported, by the start of the 1980's, the FRG was already meeting almost half of the aggressive bloc's tank 'needs.'

"The basis of the FRG's armored hardware is currently made up of 'Leopard' tanks. They are even called main battle tanks. The name is consonant with the role given to these machines by the West German military administration. It is thought that they combine firepower most successfully with fairly reliable armored defense and good battlefield maneuverability."

The remainder of the article discusses the technical specifications of the Leopard 1 and 2 series and speculates on the potential of the projected Leopard 3 tank.

GERMAN REVANCHISM GREETING WW II ANNIVERSARY

LD091817 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS - TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The peoples look forward to the forthcoming 40th anniversary of great victory over Hitler fascism as to an event of worldwide historic importance, marking the deliverance of mankind from the brown-shirted plague, as an event commemorating millions of people of the anti-Hitler coalition who laid down their lives for victory over fascism, and as an occasion to pay tribute to the Soviet Union, which made the decisive contribution to the rout of the Hitler reich. Peoples and governments consider it their duty to celebrate that remarkable anniversary by redoubling their efforts to safeguard and strengthen world peace.

But the revanchist forces, which have grown markedly more active in West Germany during the past few years, would not learn the lesson of history. They dream of revising post-war realities and borders in Europe and "correcting" the results of the Second World War. And are not their activities encouraged by the refusal of the ruling CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] bloc to mark that great event in the life of all the peoples, including the Germans who were liberated from the most ruthless regime in German history?

Bonn has qualified the unconditional surrender of Hitler Germany as the "zero point" in German history.

Giving an interview to the T.V. company ZDF, Bundestag Chairman Philipp Jenninger characterised the day of victory over fascism as a controversial day in German history which gave no reason for celebrations. According to him, however, the forthcoming anniversary is a "good pretext" for the release of Nazi war criminal Rudolf Hess, a former "deputy to the fuehrer" and reichminister, who is serving a life term in the Spandau Prison by the ruling of the Nuremberg tribunal.

The reactionary neofascist forces in Italy also demand "pardon" for Nazi criminal Walter Raeder, serving a life term there. A punitive force commanded by SS Major Rader carried out in the summer and autumn of 1944 a "death raid" in retaliation against effective guerrilla operations. Whole villages were mercilessly wiped off, their population shot dead or burnt alive and several thousand innocent Italians, including women, children and the elderly, brutally tortured to death.

"The memory of victims of fascism demands to stop ideological followers of those who organised Oswiecim and other Nazi 'death factories' -- the revanchist forces in the West," said Kharina. [not further identified] She recalled the belated admission which was made to the international military tribunal by Seiss-Inkwart, one of the main Nazi criminals, who said that Germany in its own interests should not wish war and should see to it that nobody should put arms into its hands.

PLO DELEGATION, CPSU HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

Talks Begin

JN071746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] A PLO Executive Committee delegation began talks with CPSU officials in Moscow today. Soviet sources say the talks revolve around the latest Palestinian developments and the results of the PNC meeting which was held in Amman recently. The PLO delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday.

Talks at Foreign Ministry

LD092043 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The PLO delegation, which includes brothers Abu Mazin and Abu al-'Abbas, is continuing its visit to Moscow. The delegation conferred with [word indistinct] at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The PLO representative to the Soviet Union, Brother Sakhr Abu Nizar [as heard] attended. The Palestinian and Soviet delegations discussed the Middle East crisis in addition to a number of joint issues.

The PLO delegation in Moscow conferred with the officials of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and had similar talks.

Polyakov Meets PLO Delegation

JN101813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee delegation, composed of Mahmud 'Abbas, also known as Abu Mazin, Muhammad 'Abbas, also known as Abu al-'Abbas, and Yahya Habash, met with Comrade Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, in Moscow yesterday. They discussed the situation in the Arab region, particularly the Palestinian issue before and after the convocation of the 17th PNC session in Amman.

It is to be noted that the PLO Executive Committee delegation arrived in Moscow last Sunday at an official invitation issued during the first visit, which followed the 17th PNC session recently held in Amman.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

LD101938 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 10 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, today received ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the USSR, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front party Abdelmajid Allahoum. Some questions of Soviet-Algerian cooperation and relations between the CPSU and the National Liberation Front party were discussed in the course of the friendly talk.

PRAVDA HITS U.S., S. AFRICAN POLICY ON NAMIBIA

PM101442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[V. Tyurkin article: "Namibia: A Double Game"]

[Excerpt] Since direct occupation [of Namibia] is becoming futile, given the increased armed resistance by the indigenous population and the firm international opposition to the South African colonial regime, the racists no longer reject the very principle of granting independence to Namibia. Their intention here, however, is to transfer the prerogatives of power to their local African puppets and to the white settlers, mostly Boers and Germans.

According to the imperialist strategists' shemes, such "peacemaking" in Namibia could serve as an important precondition for reviving the plan announced 5 years ago by P. Botha, head of the South African regime, to create a "constellation of southern African states": an economic and military-political grouping in which South Africa would play the part of the sun while the neighboring states would become its satellites.

The "constellation" idea is in keeping with the general imperialist strategy in southern Africa, one which has been formulated quite openly. C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, -- the main representative of U.S. diplomacy in Africa -- stated in an interview in THE WASHINGTON TIMES that "The United States' main aim is to change the political orientation of the key states of southern Africa."

Furthermore, it is calculated that a settlement would give South Africa a certain respectability, which it lacks, both to legitimize the numerous channels of cooperation between the West and the racists and to knock together the SATO bloc, a South Atlantic variation of NATO involving South Africa, which has long been in the United States' thoughts.

To Pretoria and Washington, a settlement in Namibia represents the trump card in a game of chance whose aim is not only to maintain the country's colonial status behind a new disguise but also to buttress the crumbling positions of racism and imperialism in the south of the continent as a whole.

Pretoria sees the path to success in this dishonest game via the solution of a number of tasks. First, by neutralizing the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] as a military and political organization -- either by routing it or by the neocolonialist "domestication" of it. The most active measures are being adopted in both directions. Second, by strengthening the position of the puppet "internal parties" belonging to the so-called "multiparty conference" in Windhoek knocked together by Pretoria in November 1983. "Territorial forces," the collaborationists' military bulwark, are also being hurriedly set up from among the leadership of certain tribes and white settlers to boost the attempts to create a political counterweight to SWAPO. And third, by wearing down the "Frontline" States by acts of outright aggression and increasing pressure from rebels aimed at wrestling from the African countries acceptance of pseudoindependence for Namibia.

The occupation authorities have not lost hope of persuading the patriots to accept an agreement with the "internal parties" on a neocolonialist basis and to accept the kind of settlement that would leave South Africa the opportunity to preserve its main interests.

They are trying to secure from SWAPO not only recognition of the puppets, but also the unilateral cessation of hostilities, the voluntary surrender of weapons by the fighters of the Namibian People's Liberation Army, the ending of underground activity by all cadres waging the struggle within the country, and the return of those leaders living abroad.

Generally speaking, attempting to settle the Namibian problem by circumventing UN decisions is a characteristic feature of the diplomatic games the West and Pretoria have been playing for a number of years now.

Whereas the current basis for a peaceful solution of the problem, UN Security Council Resolution No 435, sanctions that are, on the whole, realistic measures, a simultaneous cease-fire by the warring sides, strict limits on the number and deployment of South African troops, security guarantees for SWAPO, the introduction of UN military contingents into the country, and elections to a constituent assembly held under the control of those contingents: The same cannot be said about either South Africa's plans or the activity of the West's so-called "contact group."

Since securing the UN Security Council's agreement in 1978 to contacts with the two sides, the group of Western powers headed by the United States have been playing the part of "honest broker." They also put forward the kind of "compromise" options that would in fact give the occupiers unilateral advantages. They get real control over the election procedure and are allowed to dispose of large military and police contingents at their own discretion.

The Reagan administration, which has announced its "constructive engagement" in solving southern Africa's problems and has openly proclaimed South Africa a "historic ally," has switched to a strong-arm policy toward SWAPO and the "Frontline" States. In the past few years, the South African Army and antigovernment groupings in the independent states of the region have been brought into full operation to help C. Crocker's diplomatic efforts. The Americans have opened a mission in Windhoek which the city's telephone directory already lists quite simply as the "U.S. Embassy."

Washington and Pretoria aim to establish a "security system" that would not only deprive the liberation movement in Namibia and in South Africa itself of support from independent Africa, but would also weaken the progressive regimes in neighboring countries. It was in 1982, at precisely the moment when the prospect of a settlement emerged, that the State Department spawned the notorious obstructionist idea of linking South Africa's fulfillment of Resolution No 435 with the withdrawal of the Cuban contingent from Angola. This maneuver resulted in even more obstacles being put in the way of Namibia's independence.

Angola recently agreed with Cuba on the phased withdrawal of the contingent of Cuban internationalists provided that South Africa withdraw its troops from Angolan territory, stop supporting the antigovernment National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, and start decolonizing Namibia in accordance with UN decisions, Pretoria's response has again been negative, and its counterconditions demonstrate utter disregard for the legitimate interests of the peoples of Angola and Namibia.

By playing the "regional" settlement card and intensifying terror and repression, the colonizers and their protectors are delaying the granting of independence to Namibia, but they are incapable of stopping the people's liberation struggle.

ETHIOPIA, SUDAN TRADE CHARGES OVER JEWISH EXODUS

PM101321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov report: "Resolute Denial"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- At a press conference held here, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde resolutely denied the Sudanese foreign minister's allegation that Ethiopia is trying to sow dissension between Sudan and other countries.

This statement was made by the Sudanese minister in response to a protest by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry regarding the illegal transfer to Sudan, and thence to Israel, of Ethiopian citizens of the Jewish faith.

Recently, this document says, a large number of inhabitants of Ethiopia's northern regions, escaping from the catastrophic drought that has hit the country, were forced to leave their native areas and cross the Sudanese border. In addition, the Ethiopian Government is aware that for a long time now anti-Ethiopian counterrevolutionary elements operating from Sudanese territory have forcibly constrained Ethiopian citizens who cross into Sudan.

As has been established, the Sudanese Government, in complicity with other foreign powers and with their financial support, has assisted in the illegal transfer of Ethiopian citizens, who have arrived on their territory, to other countries. In this connection, the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry expressed deep concern in connection with reports of the air lifting of a group of Ethiopian Jews from Sudan to Israel. The document notes that these people were not subjected to any discrimination in their own country and that they are no different in language, way of life, and customs from the rest of the population of that region of Ethiopia where they have lived for centuries. The Ethiopian Government, the Foreign Ministry protest stresses, declares its total lack of involvement in this sinister operation and regards it as interference in its internal affairs.

73D ANNIVERSARY OF ANC FOUNDING HAILED

MB101546 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] 8 January is the 73d anniversary of the founding of the ANC [African National Congress], one of South Africa's oldest liberation movements. Please listen to some remarks concerning this.

One of the founding principles of the ANC is the abolition of discrimination based on racial origin and the ending of unequal opportunities for all races, thereby overcoming the capitalists and their warmongering tactics. The ANC of South Africa has been persistently faithful to this tenet in its history of leading the fight against racial discrimination in South Africa.

As we observe the 73d anniversary of the founding of the ANC, political developments in South Africa have taken a new turn. Africans, coloreds, Indians, and some correct thinking whites have increased their determined fight against injustice. The recent outbursts against apartheid in South Africa reached unprecedented heights. The workers' struggle for freedom is gaining momentum, especially among Africans, through the trade unions. The youth and students are fighting for quality education and reject the present education aimed at enslavement. African women are demanding identical equal rights with men.

The struggle for freedom in South Africa is spearheaded by the ANC in collaboration with the South African Communist Party and other allied organizations determined to overthrow apartheid. The military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe, has been making great strides annually. Umkhonto's recent notable achievement was the blowing up of a military base near Bloemfontein, where hundreds of soldiers and military equipment were neutralized. The ANC has gained recognition both in the political and military spheres. Most of the people of South Africa support the ANC. This is proof of its effectiveness in championing the cause of freedom in South Africa.

The ANC has also gained international recognition. It is accredited to the UN, OAU, and other government-related agencies. The ANC has representatives in the Council for World Peace and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. The ANC has working contacts with nearly 260 organizations.

Please listen to a message from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries directed to the ANC on its 73d anniversary: The people of the Soviet Union are renowned for supporting liberation movements at all times in countries under colonial bondage. They have consistently supported the African cause as enunciated and led by the ANC of South Africa.

NICARAGUAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS 9 JAN

LD101350 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Managua January 10 TASS -- TASS correspondents Sergey Gorbunov and Aleksandr Trushin report:

The National Assembly, the first parliament of the Republic elected as a result of really free and democratic elections, was opened at a ceremony in the capital of Nicaragua on Wednesday. 61 out of 96 seats in the assembly are held by representatives of the Sandinist National Liberation Front which headed the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against Somoza's pro-American dictatorship. The mass public support of SNLF candidates in the November 4, 1984 elections confirmed its vanguard role in the revolutionary process.

At their first meeting deputies elected Carlos Nunes the president of the National Assembly. In his statement Carlos Nunes, member of the SNLF national leadership, stressed that the first session of the National Assembly marks the beginning of a new stage at the development of the Nicaraguan revolution.

By their heavy turnout for the general elections, Carlos Nunes said, the people of Nicaragua thwarted the attempts of the imperialist forces to block democratic elections in Nicaragua and demonstrated their determination to resist the undeclared war of the USA and fight for a free and independent homeland, for a happy future of which 50,000 patriots who died in battle with Somoza tyranny, dreamed.

Carlos Nunes pointed out that the Sandinist revolution has opened the way for Nicaragua to establish relations on an equal footing with all countries and peoples. The National Reconstruction Government has started building homes, schools, hospitals, roads. It has given the peasants the lands taken away from them, nationalized mines and banks and has begun developing national culture. But the old oppressors of Sandino's homeland unleashed war again in Nicaragua.

American hirelings -- hired assassins and terrorists who are in the service of the Central Intelligence Agency -- kill or cripple defenceless children, women and old folk, kidnap people, destroy crops and mine Nicaraguan ports. This is a foul war. It is only thanks to their firmness and will for victory that our people have been able to resist American aggression for five years, said the president of the assembly.

As a result of the Sandinist revolution which destroyed the political and legal basis of the old system of exploitation and oppression, the people of Nicaragua have got an opportunity, for the first time in history, to frame, through their representatives in the assembly, a constitution of the republic. This document is to consolidate the power of the people, to reflect its striving for eliminating exploitation and deepening democracy, for a just distribution of national natural wealth and development of culture. This document will strenghten the international prestige of the Nicaraguan revolution and the national dignity of our people in face of aggressive machinations by their external enemies. It takes as much effort to accomplish such an important task as to oppose gross American interference in Nicaraguan internal affairs, Carlos Nunes stressed.

NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT MAKES INAUGURAL SPEECH

LD110656 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Managua January 11 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua will firmly defend the country's sovereignty and independence from U.S. imperialism's encroachments, will struggle for peace in Central America and will follow the course of socio-economic transformations in the interests of popular masses.

This has been stated by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua in an address to the people on the occasion of his inauguration as the head of state.

The United States, which for a long time has practiced gross interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs, today again tries to deprive our country of the right to self-determination, Daniel Ortega stressed. Contrary to the will of the U.S. people, the Washington administration pursues a policy of genocide to which thousands of the Republic's citizens have fallen victim.

The U.S. Government by means of a malicious anti-Nicaraguan campaign stirs up military hysteria in Central America and tries to secure from Congress new appropriations to finance the sanguinary crimes of the CIA's hired army.

Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega stated, will continue to strive for the normalization of relations with the United States and for goodneighbourly relations with all countries of the region. However, restoration of peace on the soil of Nicaragua will become possible after a final defeat of the hired aggressors. Only in this way it is possible to make the USA realize that the Sandinista revolution is invincible, the president pointed out. If the United States ventures to undertake a direct armed intervention against Nicaragua, the entire people of the country will rise in defence of their native land.

Daniel Ortega emphasized that the major tasks facing the new Government of Nicaragua are to struggle against U.S. aggression, to advance the economy, and to improve the position of the working people.

U.S. NAVAL SHIPS EN ROUTE TO NICARAGUAN COAST

LD101313 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 10 TASS -- According to Pentagon spokesmen, the aircraft carrier Nimitz escorted by a cruiser and frigate has left Norfolk, Virginia, for the Nicaraguan coast. The mission of the U.S. naval ships will be patrol operations in Nicaragua's coastal waters as part of Washington's continuing undeclared war on that country.

During the operations the Nimitz will be visited by officials of the puppet military regimes of Central America for coordinating joint aggressive actions against Nicaragua. Early in February another strike force led by the battleship Iowa is to set sail for the Nicaraguan coasts.

POLITBURO HEARS GROMYKO REPORT ON GENEVA TALKS

LD101630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its latest meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard a report from Comrade Gromyko on his 7-8 January Geneva meeting with Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. The unanimous opinion was expressed as to the importance of the accord reached at the meeting concerning the subject and objectives of Soviet-American talks on questions relating to space and nuclear arms, which will be considered and tackled on a mutually related basis. It was particularly stressed, moreover, that during the forthcoming talks only the strict observance of all parts of the accord which has been reached can ensure real headway on the road to halting the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war and, in the final analysis, the elimination of nuclear weapons. The peoples of the world have a vital interest in this. Such is the Soviet Union's principled and constructive approach to the talks. It expects exactly the same from the United States.

The Politburo approved the text of an open letter from members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee to constituency electoral commissions for the elections to the supreme soviets of the union republics. The text of the letter is to be published in the press.

At the proposal of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a list of the principal matters which are to be prepared and submitted to the Politburo was examined and approved.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting considered and adopted decisions on a number of other questions dealing with the Soviet Union's domestic and international policies.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS CHERNENKO'S KOMMUNIST ARTICLE

PM101159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Dialectics of Realism"]

[Text] The invisible flywheel of time is gaining momentum. Only a week and a half have passed, but we have already stopped honoring the year with the title "new." All the same, we single out this year in particular. It marks the culmination of the 11th 5-Year Plan and therefore requires universal shock labor. It is the year of the approaching party congress -- the 27th CPSU Congress -- and therefore requires staunch work on the part of the Communists' collective powers of thought.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article "Up to the Demands of Developed Socialism: Certain Topical Problems of the Theory, Strategy, and Tactics of the CPSU," published in the 18th issue of the journal KOMMUNIST for 1984, was an exceptionally important contribution to this essential work. This party document is an integral part of our party's unchanging tradition of putting forward at every major historical turning point a pithy theoretical formula that expresses the essence of the new stage and the unique nature of the new tasks, and of advancing political slogans which make it possible to combine the latest conclusions of revolutionary theory with the masses' practical activity, the party's ideas and will with the thoughts and will of millions of people. The concept of developed socialism has become the expression of the essence of the present stage in the formation of the new society.

Its main conclusion is that before resolving the tasks directly associated with building communism, it is necessary to pas through the historically lengthy stage of developed socialism.

Today, our country is at the beginning of the stage of developed socialism. The entry into this stage is the natural result of intensive creative activity by the party and people, the outcome of the labor of decades, of which we are rightly proud. At the same time, it is the start of a major, complex turn, including a turn in public consciousness, toward the resolution of the tasks of improving the socialism we have built. We have reached a stage where we can and must move forward, orienting ourselves toward the highest, most exacting ideas of socialism that have been elaborated by scientific theory.

The article shows convincingly and with profound substantiation that the core, the "living soul" of the Marxist-Leninist concept of developed socialism as a specific, objectively necessary stage in the first phase of the communist formation is materialist dialetcis, the doctrine of development. It is the viewpoint of development which provides the key to an understanding of this concept not as a collection of tenets that only have to be "memorized," but as a system of views undergoing constant creative enrichment, an instrument for the comprehension and transformation of the socialist reality.

"The strength of our theory," K.U. Chernenko writes, "lies in its accuracy, its correspondence to the objective course of events. This fully applies to the methodology adopted by Communists, which Lenin defined, not for nothing, as the 'revolutionary dialectics of Marxist realism...'"

Lenin's formula has brilliantly passed the test of time and is still in the Leninist party's armory, helping new generations of Communists to consider reality in all its concrete diversity, multifacetedness, contradictoriness, and constant movement and development.

We see with stereoscopic accuracy that the reality of the society that has entered the stage of developed socialism takes the form of a contradictory combination of on the one hand, major, truly historic successes in socialist creation and general communist principles that have become firmly established in our life, and, on the other hand, the unresolved tasks of today together with the problems we have inherited from yesterday.

"Today," the article "Up to the Demands of Developed Socialism" says, "Soviet society is an established system of socialist social relations that bind the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, and all the country's nations and ethnic groups into a single economic, political, and ideological whole. The creation of this system of relations uncovers broad opportunities, as was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, for the completion of the restructuring of all spheres of society's life on the collectivist principles that are inherently characteristic of socialism."

The entry into the stage of developed socialism is undoubtedly a great gain for the Soviet people. At the same time, this does not mean that all socialist principles and norms are now fully, consistently, and unswervingly observed in all our life, in every "cell" of the social organism. We have not yet achieved that, not all our tasks and problems have yet been resolved up to the level of the demands of developed socialism.

Thus, our economy has reached the stage where qualitative improvements and changes have become what one could call an imperative necessity.

In the economic sphere, enterprises that increasingly determine the economy's modern face, enterprises that are equipped with leading machinery and technology and are notable for their rational organization of labor, high productivity, and great economic efficiency of production, have as their neighbors a small number of enterprises that are working with obsolete machinery, using yesterday's technology -- and there are even some where manual, unskilled labor predominates. This is a real contradiction of the period we live in. Resolving this contradiction means "pulling up" the laggards in a sector to the level of the frontrunners. Working in the economy means above all working with the people who run the economy. Economic affairs, political methods -- that, basically, is the formula for party leadership of the economy.

In the social sphere, differences exist in the degree of implementation of the high norms of socialism and exploitation of its tremendous potentialities. It is no secret that examples of a conscientious attitude toward labor and socialist property coexist with laxity, thriftlessness, and the desire on the part of some people to ensure their own prosperity at other people's expense. This demands a major improvement in the economic machinery, an improvement in distribution relations, the further strengthening of order and discipline, and an increase in the effectiveness of ideological education work.

There are also problems in the political sphere where, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, we have to overcome certain divergencies between the very rich potential of our democracy, above all the soviets, and the actual utilization of that potential.

The viewpoint of the revolutionary dialectics of Marxist realism make it possible to clearly formulate this conclusion: The resolution of the entire range of major, complex problems that belong to particular stages in the first phase of communism by virtue of their origin and nature constitutes the content of the multifaceted work which the party defines as the improvement of the socialism we have built.

The Soviet people are fully determined to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner. The nationwide socialist competition has received a powerful new impetus, as is indicated in particular, by the initiative of leading enterprises in Kuybyshev Oblast, who have decided to work for 2 days in 1985 using saved resources. How this initiative has developed is described in today's IZVESTIYA by Ye.F. Muravyev, first secretary of Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom. Our newspaper uses this item to launch a new rubric: "Land of the Soviets -- Toward the 27th CPSU Congress."

TASS ANALYST ON YOUTH ROLE IN WORK FORCE

LD092252 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

1985 has been announced by the United Nations as the International Year of the Youth so as to draw public attention to the position of the youth in the present-day world, to the need of solution of specific youth problems. What is the essence of these problems in countries which belong to different social systems?

The nomination of candidates to deputies of local soviets and supreme soviets of the republics was completed in the Soviet Union these days. Approximately a third of the candidates are young people. Turning pages of reference books one can see that young people account for 54 percent of industry workers, and for more than 50 percent of authors of discoveries, innovations, rationalization proposals. Statistics assert that the education level among the youth grows in the USSR at a faster rate than the average similar indices in the country, just as the level of vocational training...all that points to the role and significance of the youth in Soviet society.

Much is being done for the young people in the USSR. But we are far from considering what has been achieved as some summit or the maximum. Meanwhile, the most important thing for a person starting on his road in life, i.e. the possibility to get education, to master the profession chosen and to work by speciality, has long been ensured in country for everyone. All forms of education, including university, are free of charge in our country, there is no unemployment in the USSR -- an end to it was put as far back as in 1930. In other words, conditions have been created in the USSR in deed for the development of capabilities endowed to the young man by nature, for using these capabilities and energy in practice.

Unfortunately many young people in the capitalist world are deprived exactly of that. Profound education, which grows more expensive, no longer guarantees there a possibility to get employment and means for existence. Young people in the West are the first to fall victim to unemployment, but the precise level of unemployment among the youth is not always easy to determine. The British official statistics, for instance, do not consider as unemployed young people who graduated from educational establishments last year, but failed to get jobs. According to official data in the EEC countries, the unemployed account for 11 percent of the able-bodied population. Specialists believe that among the youth unemployment is above a 20-percent mark. And the number of unemployed black Americans is 60 percent. On the average this means that one in every five able-bodied young persons is unemployed in the West.

Unemployment, is by the way, fearful not only as it is and its consequences are not only material. The U.S. National Economic Research Council issued data showing that the growth of unemployment only by one percent entails a 4 percent rise in the number of suicides, growth in the number of robberies by 5.7 percent, drug abuse -- by 8.7 percent.

But even if a young man in the West was lucky enough to find a job, he cannot avoid discrimination. In Britain, for instance, according to the ECONOMIST journal, young people under 21 are paid for equal work only 60 percent of the wages of older people, and girls -- a little more than 30 percent.

Specific youth problems are to be found everywhere, both in the socialist and the capitalist world. There are such problems also in the USSR. But one should not forget the substantial difference in the level of these problems. If a capitalist country frequently cannot ensure to the young man the elementary right to receive knowledge and employment, in the Soviet Union that very important problem has been resolved. We are now coping with other problems -- we are building sport structures and kindergartens the number of which is still not enough. We increase as far as possible state payments and benefits to young families. After the year of 1990 when in the USSR it is planned to fully resolve the housing problem, each couple of newlyweds will receive the marraige certificate and the key from a new apartment at the same time.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TELAVSKIY RAYKOM PLENUM

PM101614 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Jan 85 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Useful Lesson: Plenum of Telavskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom"]

[Text] A plenum of Telavskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom has been held.

A speech was delivered at the plenum By E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He noted serious shortcomings and violations in the selection and placement of cadres in Telavskiy Rayon recently. In particular, he touched on an incident at the Telianskiy winery of the Tsinandali Wine Making Industry Production Association, where the conditions were created for particularly large-scale embezzlement of socialist property.

N. Darchashvili, production chief at the Telianskiy winery, her husband, T. Korkotashvili, a worker at the same plant, wine makers A. Chachkhiani and T. Simonishvili, and plant security chief A. Megutnishvili were arrested and criminal proceedings instituted against them. The investigation is being carried out by the republican prosecutor's office.

In January 1983, N. Darchashvili, who had no practical experience in the speciality, was appointed acting chief of production at the Tsinandalskiy Wine Making Industry Production Association's Telianskiy plant for a 3-month trial period. Her candidacy was not thoroughly studied beforehand. She formerly worked as a chemist at the Kardanakhi winery in Gurdzhaanskiy Rayon and was a party member. Despite that fact, the Telavskiy Party Raykom with Gurdzhaanskiy Raykom did not agree on the question of her transfer. N. Darchashvili worked as production chief at the Telianskiy plant until her arrest in July 1984, being acting chief for nearly 18 months. The Telavskiy Party Raykom had not approved her for this post, which is on the party list.

The party raykom should have displayed a principled, exacting approach in selecting the candidate as leader of this sector, especially as serious shortcomings in the work of Telianskiy winery had been uncovered earlier, which had led to a total change of leadership.

The Georgian SSR State Committee of the Wine Making Industry examined the question of N. Darchashvili's appointment on the submission of the Telavskiy Party raykom, but did not issue the relevant order, since at the discussion of the candidacy, 6 out of 10 leadership workers on the committee were against her appointment. Comrade G.I. Loladze, chairman of the State Committee of the Wine Making Industry, also failed to show the proper principled approach in appointing N. Darchashvili to that post.

Gross violations of the principles of cadre selection and placement had occurred before in the activity of the Telavskiy Party Raykom, but the party raykom and its first secretary, Comrade A.V. Kobaidze, did not draw the appropriate conclusions from those violations and did not analyze the errors in a self-critical way.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze particularly stressed that Telavskiy Raykom, the rayispolkom, the rayon agro-industrial association, and every party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organization must draw substantial conclusions from the shortcomings and errors, of which the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Telavskiy Party Raykom plenum have given a principled assessment. He drew particular attention to questions of sharply stepping up the struggle against negative phenomena in the rayon.

It was emphasized that the mistakes committed in Televskiy Rayon in the selection and placement of cadres should serve as a lesson, and a very instructive one at that, for all party raykoms and gorkoms in the republic. In this work, they are obliged to show a special degree of principle, caution, and prudence, to avoid haste and the unmerited promotion of cadres, and to eliminate instances of favoritism. They are to step up the campaign against negative phenomena of all types even more. There cannot be any compromise in these matters, nor will there be any with regard to anyone regardless of position or record.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze then dwelt on trends and tasks in the development of certain sectors of the rayon's economy. He noted that in recent years, the Telavskiy Rayon party organization had achieved certain successes in various spheres of social, economic, public, and political life. During the past two 5-year plans, industry, construction, transport, and multisectoral agriculture have developed in accordance with the plans, and social questions have been successfully resolved. Much work has been done to modernize and expand existing capacities and commission new ones and to modernize and expand about 10 enterprises.

The most significant sector of the national economy -- capital construction -- is developing. Some R280 million of capital investments have been assimilated. New apartment blocks, a children's hospital, secondary schools, kindergartens, the new state theater building, and the 13-storey Kakheti Hotel have been built, cultural centers and clubs in nine villages have been built or have undergone capital repair, and considerable attention is being paid to children's sports. The construction is now underway in the rayon of such important enterprises as sanitaryware plants, an electrical equipment enteprise, and other projects that require great attention.

The shortcomings that still exist in the rayon are intolerable even against the background of these achievements. Because of the inadequate efficiency and competence of individual echelons of party, soviet, and economic administration, the production volume plan targets have not been fulfilled, which has caused production and productivity growth rates to slow down and caused the prime cost of individual types of output to slightly increase. The quality of articles is also poor.

Serious shortcomings exist in the tending and cultivation of vineyards. Their underutilization on public farms is in excess of 23 percent, as a result of which 2,300 hectares of vineyards fail to produce a crop each year and 10,000-15,000 metric tons of grapes are lost. On Tsinandalskiy and Napareulskiy Sovkhozes alone, underutilization is 35 percent and 29 percent, respectively, while on Kondoli village Kolkhoz it is 37 percent. On public farms, the plan for the sale of meat to the state has been fulfilled only 95 percent, while the milk sale plan has been fulfilled 96 percent, and the egg sale plan 67 percent. Last year, the average milk yield per cow was 214 kg, 772 piglets were obtained from 100 sows, and the average yield of hens was just 91 eggs. Major tasks face the fruit and vegetable growers. The yield of orchards is low and the plans for the production of vegetable crops are regularly underfulfilled.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze focused the attention of the plenum participants on the fact that the rayon's party, soviet, and economic organs should pay as much attention as possible to improving the agricultural workers' labor and daily living conditions, generalize the experience of leading workers, make extensive use of progressive methods of moral and material incentives, and implement appropriate measures to increase production volumes of stockraising products and their sale to the state, to raise livestock productivity, and to preserve offspring.

Concluding his speech by congratulating all the rayon's workers on the New Year, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze expressed the certainty that they will do everything to ensure a worthy greeting to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the 27th CPSU Congress, and the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress.

The plenum examined an organizational question. The plenum relieved Comrade A.V. Kobaidze of his duties as first secretary and bureau member of the Telavskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom for his gross violation of the principles of the selection and placement of cadres and for ignoring the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee resolution "On the struggle against favoritism in the republic."

Comrade O.G. Basilashvili, who has been working as inspector of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, was elected first secretary and bureau member of the Telavskiy Party Raykom.

The plenum was addressed by Z.G. Kituashvili and K.I. Kirvalidze, directors of the Tsinandali and Kisiskhevi viticultural Sovkhozes, respectively; N.S. Bakhsoliani, chairman of the board of the Kondoli village Kolkhoz; and T.S. Nanitashvili, general director of the Tsinandali Wine Making Industry Production Association.

Addressing the plenum, Comrade A.V. Kobaidze noted that the assessments made by the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the party raykom plenum regarding shortcomings and the mistakes he had made in selecting and placing cadres were perfectly correct and objective and that in resolving these questions he had displayed superficiality and allowed elements of irresponsibility and favoritism, thus betraying those who had trusted him. He assured the party raykom plenum and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee that wherever he was sent to work he would labor with all his might and prove by conscientious labor that he had drawn the appropriate conclusions from the errors he had made.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade O.G. Basilashvili, the newly elected first secretary of Telavskiy Raykom.

The Georgian Communist Party Telavskiy Raykom Plenum took place under the sign of the appropriate assessment of what has been achieved in an atmosphere of healthy criticism of shortcomings inwork and of self-criticism.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS AT GORI GORKOM PLENUM

PM101141 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Jan 85 pp 1,2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Consolidating and Further Developing Positive Trends. Gori Georgian Communist Party Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] A Gori Georgian Communist Party Gorkom plenum was held on 31 December.

B.Z. Makashvili, first secretary of the Gori Party Gorkom, presented information at the plenum on the main trends in the city's socioeconomic and cultural development in recent years.

The plenum released B.Z. Makashvili from the post of first secretary and bureau member at Gori Georgian Communist Party Gorkom in connection with his appointment as Georgian SSR minister of consumer services.

Comrade D.G. Chubinishvili, formerly deputy chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department, was elected first secretary and bureau member at the Gori Party Gorkom.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, gave a speech at the plenum.

In his speech, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted the definite successes in the city's economic and social development achieved by working people under the party organization's leadership. Industry, science and culture are developing steadily, and the working people's well-being is improving. The city has been adorned with new apartment blocks and public buildings. It has also become the center for training the republic's economic cadres.

It was stressed that the Gori party organization faces big and responsible tasks arising out of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko. Their solution will contribute to the city's further socioeconomic development and the improvement of the working people's living standard.

Much attention was devoted to the development of the processing industry in Gori. After all, Kartaliniya is traditionally a fruit-growing region. The constantly increasing demand for natural fruit juice and preserves poses the task of processing the fruit harvest without loss and of making high-quality products. To achieve this, it is necessary to create a complex of modern processing enterprises and elaborate a scientifically substantiated sector development program for the immediate and long term. The party gorkom and all Communists in the city must do all they can to ensure that the products of the processing sectors of industry enjoy high prestige and to make the Gori trademark a guarantee of high quality.

No city can develop without an appropriate construction base. On that premise, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted, special concern should be displayed for the further improvement of the construction industry. Now that the two republican construction ministries have merged into one, it is possible to eliminate duplication and ensure more mobile handling of equipment and facilities and a stronger material and technical base for construction.

It was stressed that the party must focus its attention on the services sphere. The mood of the working people and capacity for work largely depend on the state of affairs in trade, transport, and consumer services. An uncompromising struggle must be waged against all abuses and offenses in this sphere. The city's size enables one to conduct various experiments. Mention was made in this connection of the example of the city of Poti, where the party organization is ably directing an economic experiment that involves combining sectorial and territorial interests.

Our entire country is preparing a fitting greeting for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and is looking ahead to the 27th CPSU Congress. The successes of the republic as a whole largely depend on how the working people of Gori greet these very important events in the life of the party and people.

The plenum, which was of a high organizational and ideological and political standard, demonstrated the lofty potential of the city party organization, defined tasks for the successful implementation of the party's projects, and outlined the immediate and longer term prospects for the development of the city's economy and culture.

NEW MOLDAVIAN RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARIES ELECTED

WA091800 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 22 December carries on page 3 a report on the 21 December Glodyanskiy Raykom plenum. The raykom first secretary, D.S. Chebotar, was relieved of his duties due to "serious shortcomings in his style and methods of leadership." I.K. Serbin, chariman of the Drokiyevskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Council, was elected first secretary to replace Chebotar. The raykom second secretary, V.S. Danilov, was also fired and replaced by N.V. Stadinchuk, inspector in the MSSR Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department. The same newspaper on 25 December carries on page 2 an announcement that the Orgeyevskiy Raykom met on 24 December and relieved the first secretary, A.S. Kishlar, of his duties in connection with his transfer to other work. [SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 26 December reports on page 1 that Kishlar has been appointed minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Moldavian SSR.] A.S. Ginkul, chairman of the Orgeyevskiy Rayon Council of People's Deputies Executive Committee, was elected first secretary in his place. The 27 December SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA carries on page 2 a report on the 26 December plenum of the Leninskiy Raykom of the city Kishinev, at which raykom First Secretary M.I. Shatokhin was relieved in connection with his confirmation as head of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department of the MSSR Communist Party Central Committee. A.K. Mironik, secretary of the Sovetskiy Raykom of the city of Kishinev, was elected to replace Shatokhin as first secretary.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT'S PROBLEMS

PM101356 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Experiment Continues"]

[Excerpts] The year's work under conditions of the experiment by enterprises of the five ministries concerned has demonstrated the value of the principle of progressing "from independence to responsibility."

However, the opportunities that the new management conditions provide are still not being fully utilized. The principles of financial autonomy have not been properly developed in the activity of labor collectives, nor are all collectives seeking to adopt more intensive plans. Unfortunately, most plants and associations have not experienced any perceptible benefit from the fact that they have their own source of finances for the retooling of production and for improving working and living conditions.

Why is the experiment still not yielding the anticipated results everywhere? The main reason is that the improvement of the economic mechanism has not been followed by the necessary breakthrough in the style and methods of work of ministries, departments, and all economic management components.

Expanding enterprises' rights means granting them some of the functions in planning and economic activity that were formerly the prerogative of sector staffs. However, ministry workers are being slow to relinquish petty tutelage of enterprises and have not relieved them of excessive accounting and various types of bureaucracy.

For enterprises to adopt more demanding production targets and to uncover reserves rather than conceal them, they need stable plan targets and complete confidence that the planned end result is worth all the expenditure. However, without taking account of the enterprises' economic situation, certain ministries are continuing to arbitrarily change plan indicators, thereby forcing their charges to aim at moving targets, as it were. For example, workers of the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building revised the "Sibtyazhmash" Association's normatives for the formation of the wages fund four times last year.

You receive what you have earned. We consider this principle to be fair when rewarding the labor of individual workers. We must adhere to it all the more when it is a question of evaluating the labor of the collective. If an enterprise receives all its resources for the plan according to the normative, it should also be rewarded according to the normative. This fair rule is not always observed, however. This, by the way, is one reason for the slow retooling of production by means of enterprises' own resources. Instead of crediting enterprises with development funds in accordance with the set normative, the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry either limited resources for retooling last year or took them away completely.

CPSU LAUDS VLADIMIR OBLAST RESOURCE-SAVING EFFORT

PM092037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "On the Work of the Vladimir Oblast Party Organization in Strengthening the Policy of Saving Material Resources as One of the Main Directions in Managing the Economy Rationally."

The Vladimir Oblast party organization, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums as well as the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of increasing production efficiency, is pursuing active organizational and mass political work to mobilize the working people to ensure the economical and rational use of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy. The CPSU Central Committee assesses this work positively.

A certain system of forms and methods of party organizational and political influence on labor collectives to strengthen the policy of thrift has been established in the oblast. These questions are regularly examined by party obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums and bureaus, primary party organizations, and party economic aktivs and labor collectives.

Specific measures have been worked out and are being implemented at enterprises and organizations to increase the efficient use of material resources, which basically makes it possible to fulfill plan targets for saving raw and other materials, fuel, and energy. The main attention of party, trade union, and Komsomol organization and economic leaders has been focused on accelerating the elaboration and introduction of resource-saving equipment and techniques and the comprehensive processing of raw materials, and on bringing commercially useful waste products and secondary resources into economic circulation.

In order to successfully resolve these tasks, collectives of the community of scientists, specialists, and workers are being created, the initiatives of engineering and technical workers, rationalizers, and inventors are being supported and encouraged, and public reviews of savings and thrift and being carried out. Active work in this direction is being done by the Council for the Promotion of Scientific and Technical Progress which has been set up at the party obkom.

The pruposeful work of party committees and primary party organizations has made it possible, for instance, for the collective at the A.A. Zhdanov Tractor Plant in Vladimir to advance by 1 year the schedule for assimilating series production of a new tractor whose material-intensiveness per unit of capacity will be reduced compared with those already in production. At the V.A. Degtyarev Plant, the proportion of total production accounted for by progressive and precision components has been increased to 95 percent, resulting in significant reductions in metal consumption. The use of the sizeable building modules developed in the oblast, together with the integral process flow-line production method during constuction of rural farmstead-type housing has ensured cost reductions of 25 percent during their construction.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders have begun to tackle the development of socialist competition more meaningfully. Shops, sections, and individual teams are being notified of targets for saving material resources in cost terms -- and for some resources in physical terms. Engineering and technical workers and specialists are being actively involved in helping to provide technical and economic feasibility studies of the pledges being made by labor collectives and individual workers. Their public justification is widely practiced. The results achieved through economies are taken into account as fundamental indicators when summing up the results of competition.

The oblast's party organization is carefully generalizing and disseminating frontranking work experience of the rational use of mineral resources. To this end, scientific-practical conferences, competitions, and reviews are held annually and an "Economy, Thrift, Quality" exhibition has been organized. The initiative of workers and employees at enterpriese in the city of Murom, arguing that every city and rayon should maintain its own schedule of savings, has received universal support in the oblast.

The activity of planning, financial, banking, statistical, supply, and marketing organs in stepping up the policy of thrift, revealing and redistributing above-normative and surplus stocks of valuable fuels and materials, accurately documenting [pasportizatsiya] production waste products, planning the procurement and processing of secondary resources, preparing output for utilization in production, and ensuring centralized deliveries of it to consumers has been activated. All this has made it possible to bring above-normative residual stocks of raw and other materials and equipment worth R20 million into economic circulation in the current 5-year plan.

Party committees and primary party organizations have stepped up their work on the labor education of young people, on involving young men and women in creative scientific and technical work and in specific work on saving resources, collecting scrap ferrous and nonferrous metals, waste paper, and textile raw materials, monitoring the equality of the harvest gathering, and reducing agricultural products losses.

Party organizations are increasing demands on economic cadres at all levels of management for the rational running of the economy, the elaboration and realization of measures to save material resources, and the achievement of higher results for less expenditure. Reports by leaders and specialists to party gorkom and raykom bureaus and party meetings are becoming a widespread practice. The work of commissions to monitor management's activity in saving raw materials, semimanufactures, fuel, and energy has been started up in primary and shop party organizations.

As a result of stepping up the organizational and political work of party committees, industrial production and construction and installation work have grown faster than material expenditure in the current 5-year plan. In 1984 alone material expenditure in industry has been reduced 0.6 percent more than planned.

Relying on the accumulated experience of work on saving resources, the oblast's progressive labor collectives were among the first in the country to advance the initiative of working for at least 2 days in 1985 with saved semimanufactures, fuel, and energy. The oblast's working people have actively joined this movement and adopted such purposeful socialist pledges. The total value of the resources saved will amount to more than R35 million.

At the same time, Vladimir Oblast still possesses great unutilized potential and reserves in terms of rationally managing the economy. The party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms have still not ensured that every collective has a clear-cut program of economices reinforced by specific organizational and technical measures. The results achieved by progressive enterprises and organizations in saving resources have still not become the norm for all. At a number of enterprises the planned level of material expenditure on the production of output is exceeded.

Party committees do not always display the necessary exactingness toward economic leaders for raising the technological standard of production, expanding the range of goods produced, using efficient construction materials and lightweight metal and other advanced components, and unconditionally fulfilling plans for the introduction of new technology.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations have still not ensured that all workers and engineering and technical staff participate in the competition for savings and thrift and that they are all aware of what can be saved and how, nor have these organizations created sound conditions for bonuses for direct savings of raw and other materials.

The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee instructs the party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations to follow in their practical work the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the effect that savings in material expenditure at the present stage of the national economy's development are a most important source for ensuring production growth, an absolute condition for fulfilling plan targets, and one of the main avenues of rational economic management.

Party, soviet, and economic organs have been instructed to ensure that every enterprise, construction site, sovkhoz, and kolkhoz and all organizations in transportation, housing and municipal services, and consumer services have a clear-cut program for practical action to ensure the fulfillment of the pledges adopted by labor collectives to work for at least 2 days in 1985 on saved material resources and to institute strict monitoring of its fulfillment.

The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary for party organizations to display greater exactingness toward leaders of design, technological, and economic services at enterprises for elaborating and introducing into production less material- and energy-intensive production processes, resource-saving technologies, and comprehensive processing of raw materials and for bringing secondary resources into economic circulation.

Emphasis is placed on the importance of raising the standard of the professional training of leading cadres, especially directors, chief engineers, and other specialists in industry, the construction industry, agriculture, transportation, and municipal and consumer services.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that the Vladimir Party Obkom, party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations hold economic leaders more strictly accountable for the efficient utilization of material resources. Instances of irrational consumption of these resources, overexpenditure, and losses must be investigated in greater depth. The aim must be to steadily reduce the level of material expenditure, resolutely eliminate any shortcomings that come to light, and bring above-normative reserves of raw and other materials, equipment, production waste, and secondary resources into economic circulation. It is recommended that a greater role in this matter be played by the interdepartmental commission, planning, banking and finance, statistical, and supply and sales organizations, and people's control organs. It must be ensured that labor collectives make full use of their rights and powers for eliminating economic mismanagement and a careless attitude toward public assets.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are recommended to improve their leadership of enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction as regards stepping up material resource savings. Labor collectives must be helped to elaborate and implement organizational and technical measures to fulfill the socialist pledges adopted by them to work for at least 2 days in 1985 on saved raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

It is deemed necessary to supply enterprises and organizations with instruments to monitor and regulate consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy. The effectiveness of economic incentives and material inducements for labor collectives and individual working people to effect direct savings of specific resources must be stepped up.

Union republic communist party central committees and party obkoms, okrugkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are instructed to raise the standard of their leadership of primary party organizations and trade union and Komsomol organizations in mobilizing working people to seek ways and means for increasing the efficiency of material resource utilization.

Attention is drawn to the need to step up work on summing up and disseminating advanced experience and involving working people from all sectors of production and spheres of activity in socialist competition for above-plan savings. It is important to persistently strive to ensure that the pledges adopted by labor collectives and individual workers face public examination and are reliably backed by specific organizational and technological measures. Special attention must be devoted to the consolidation of financial autonomy, the introduction of personal savings schedules, and the improvement of moral and material incentives for participants in competition.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed party organizations to focus mass political work on the decisive avenues of production intensification. People must be educated to have a solicitous spirit toward public wealth at each work position and in everyday life. It must be convincingly and soundly explained to working people that the financial resources gained as a result of above-plan savings of material resources will be channeled into resolving social needs, primarily improving medical services for the population.

CORRECTION TO GOSPLAN OFFICIAL ON EXPERIMENT

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Gosplan Official Discusses Economic Experiment" published in the 10 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page S 1, first paragraph, line five:

...chief of the Improvement of Planning and Economic Stimulation Department of the
...(supplying dropped words)

BRIEFS

NEW SHIPPING LINE -- Moscow January 8 TASS -- The Soviet passenger fleet will open a new international line in the navigation of 1985 -- to Tunisia. Starting with mid-May the 450-passenger comfortable liner Dmitri Shostakovich will make seven sailings from Odessa with a stopover in Algeria, a TASS correspondent was told at the "Morpasflot" Soviet shipping association. Besides passengers the ship can take on board motor cars. It is expected that Soviet line and cruise ships will carry some 52 million passengers this year. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 8 Jan 85 LD]

BELORUSSIAN, GEORGIAN 1985 AGRICULTURAL PLEDGES

PM101408 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 January in its First Edition front-pages a 1,000-word article entitled "Belorussian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985." The pledges include the following figures for agriculture and stock raising:

"To produce 26 quintals of grain, 185 quintals of potatoes, 270 quintals of sugar beet, 5.8 quintals of flax fiber, and 175 quintals of vegetables from each hectare sown to these crops; to procure 21.6 million metric tons of feed units from locally produced feeds and, by increasing the effectiveness of their use, to produce an additional 11,000 metric tons of meat and 50,000 metric tons of milk; to overfulfill the purchases plan and make the following sales to the state: 2,101,000 metric tons of grain, 2.17 million metric tons of potatoes, 1,546,000 metric tons of sugar beet, 120,000 metric tons of flax fiber, 425,000 metric tons of vegetables, 1.27 million metric tons of cattle and poultry, 4.8 million tons of milk, and 1,675,000,000 eggs."

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 January in its First Edition front-pages a 1,000-word article entitled "Georgian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1985." The pledges include the following figures for agriculture and stock raising:

"To procure 101,000 metric tons of grain, 825,000 metric tons of grapes, 535,000 metric tons of tea leaf, 270,000 metric tons of citrus fruit, 565,000 metric tons of other fruit, 420,000 metric tons of vegetables, 205,000 metric tons of potatoes, 52,000 metric tons of sugar beet, 22,000 metric tons of melons and gourds, 166,000 metric tons of meat, 301,000 metric tons of milk, 3,300 metric tons of wool, and 542 million eggs; to overfulfill the plan for deliveries of citrus fruit, vegetables, fruit, and early potatoes to the country's industrial centers."

BRIEFS

KARA KUM RESERVOIRS COMPLETED -- Moscow, January 3 TASS -- Work has been completed on the last of the planned four water reserviors in the Kara Kum Desert at a water development project in the lower reaches of the Central Asian river Amu Darya. The water reservoirs are big enough to accumulate a total of 7.8 billion cubic metres of melted snow, which is enough to irrigate one million hectares of farmland in the two Soviet neighbouring republics of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 3 Jan 85 LD]

VEGETABLE, POTATO PRODUCTION ZONES -- Moscow, January 3 TASS -- Zones of the guaranteed production of vegetables and potatoes will be set up in the next few years on irrigated farmland around major cities and industrial centres in Russia. Land improvement work proceeded on an especially large scale in recent years in the Non-Black-Earth Zone there, which encompasses 29 regions and autonomous republics. Farms there received 6.7 million hectares of reclaimed lands in the past ten years. Crop yield per hectare of irrigated land quadrupled and harvests per hectare of drained land nearly doubled on the average there. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 3 Jan 85 LD]

TASS REPORTS 9 JANUARY LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1616

LD091604 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 9 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1616".

The satellite carries scientific equipment to continue exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters:

-- Initial period of revolution -- 89.8 minutes,

-- Maximum distance from the earth surface (in apogee) -- 381 km,

-- Minimum distance from the earth surface (in perigee) -- 180 km,

-- Inclination of the orbit -- 64.9 degrees.

The equipment carried by the satellite operates normally.

SOVIET FUEL TANKER HEADS FOR ANTARCTICA

PM101259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Course -- Antarctica"]

[Text] Nakhodka (Maritime Kray), 7 Jan -- The reinforced-hull tanker BAM set course for Antarctica today. Its crew is to supply fuel to the scientific research expeditions working at Soviet Antarctic stations.

UK PAPER ON SIBERIAN MUNITIONS PLANT EXPLOSION

PM101432 London THE GUARDIAN in English 10 Jan 85 p 8

[Martin Walker dispatch: "'Hundreds Die in Munitions Blast'"]

[Text] Moscow -- Reports were circulating in Moscow yesterday of a disaster in a secret arms factory in Siberia which has killed hundreds of people. An explosion is said to have taken place in mid-December in an underground ammunition research and production centre in a disused mine near the city of Leninsk-Kuznetskiy, near the Soviet Union's "Science City" of Novosibirsk in western Siberia.

There has been no official confirmation of the disaster, in line with Soviet policy that natural accidents, including major industrial and air crashes, are not news. The military aspect of the explosion at Leninsk-Kuznetskiy means that the security blanket will stay very firmly in place.

The explosion at the munitions storage base of the Soviet Arctic fleet at Severomorsk in May last year has never been confirmed here. Dubbed "the worst disaster for the Soviet Navy since the Second World War" by the specialist defence journal, JANE'S WEEKLY the explosion was first spotted by U.S. satellites, and is believed to have killed some 200 personnel and civilian staff.

The disaster at Leninsk-Kuznetskiy would seem, from the reports circulating here to have been even more serious than the explosion at the naval base. The reports speak of several hundred dead, and of the entire region being sealed off by troops and the KGB. There is no suggestion of any nuclear materials being involved in the explosion, but the coincidence of the naval explosion last May and this latest disaster in an ammunition plant suggests that something may be seriously wrong with Soviet munitions-handling procedures.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON POLITICAL TRAINING

PM071459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Improving Political Training"]

[Text] On completing his military service, Private V. Markov, saying goodbye to Company Commander Senior Lieutenant V. Zayts, said:

"And also, thank you, Comrade Senior Lieutenant, for your political lessons. They taught me a great deal..."

Not for nothing do people say: The Army is a school of life, a school of education. And here the special role of military studies can rightly be noted. Soldiers and sergeants, seamen and petty officers, ensigns, warrant officers and officers, generals and admirals -- everyone takes part: Some are students in the groups, others lead groups, other organize the study process.

An extremely important role is assigned to political training in developing in Soviet servicemen a scientific world outlook, boundless devotion to the party and communist ideals, Soviet patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism, a high sense of responsibility for the motherland's security, and the readiness to act in its defense.

Increasingly complex tasks are resolved in the sphere of enhancing the combat readiness of the Army and Navy, and demands on the political tempering of personnel are constantly growing, which makes it necessary to improve political studies among all categories of servicemen and ensure that its content, style, and methods take into account the social processes which are taking place in society's life and in the growth of people's education, culture, and spiritual needs. The purpose of political studies, it was noted at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is to ensure that everyone gains a deeper understanding of party policy in today's conditions, knows how to apply his knowledge in practice, has a clearer idea of his own duty, and fulfills it in practice.

Much has been done in the Army and Navy to improve political studies in the spirit of present-day requirements. Their quality and effectiveness have increased markedly in the leading units of the Strategic Missile Forces, the Belorussian, Moscow, and Carpathian Military Districts, the Southern Group of Forces, and the Baltic Fleet. Much that is useful has been accumulated, for instance, in the formation where the political section chief is Lieutenant Colonel V. Balabushka. Here, studies in all forms of political training have become more meaningful and are notable for the high level of interest among the servicemen, and the effect of the knowledge imparted on practical actions has increased. Commanders, political workers, and party organizations strictly monitor the quality of studies. Active forms of teaching are being successfully introduced into the study process.

At the same time, in a number of places, the influence of political training on the life and activity of the personnel of the unit or ship is still not high enough. This is primarily due to shortcomings in the leadership of political studies and party education and to the low quality of lessons. Commanders and political workers everywhere do not strive to ensure the organic unity of combat training and ideological education work. Demands on ideological and theoretical studies for military cadres and personnel are sometimes too low. There is not always a thorough analysis of the quality of lessons, their ideological depth, their organic link with the life of the country, the Armed Forces, and the unit or ship, their counterpropaganda thrust, and how interesting they are for people. In some units and ships, there are instances where servicemen are not fully covered by the studies and where assessments are overstated.

In the new training year, as before, the main attention must be focused on the study of the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, party documents, and fundamental theoretical and political problems of improving developed socialism and of communist building. At present, it is important to ensure that personnel receive a comprehensive explanation of the profound ideological and theoretical contest and the significance for the present stage of communist building of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches at the October (1984) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, and also of the materials of the 2d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. All forms of study, and political work in general, must vividly reflect questions of country's preparations for the next, 27th CPSU Congress, the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, and the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Warsaw Pact Organization. This was spoken of at the recent All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on Ideological Work.

Work on the ideological and theoretical training of officers must be further improved. It is first and foremost a question of increasing the role of Marxist-Leninist studies in developing in the officers the qualities of a military leader and an organizers of the training and education of his subordinates. This is possible on condition that a high theoretical standard of lessons and a solid link between studies and the officers' practical activity are ensured.

In political studies for ensigns and warrant officers, it is important to increase the students' responsibility for the profound mastery of the material studied and for self-education, to create the necessary conditions for independent work on their part, and to have the best trained propagandists as leaders for these groups. Servicewomen study according to specific study plans. Particular attention must be paid to the organizational aspects of their studies and the quality of their lessons on the basis of the specific features of their service. One of the most urgent problems in the political training of soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers is to take account of the youthful nature of the audience, to conduct lessons in a lively form, and to increase the lessons' effectiveness. In party organization, active forms of study must continue to be introduced and propagandist habits must be instilled in Communists and Komsomol members. The practical thrust of the lessons and the influence of studies on the servicemen's fulfillment of their duty in defending the motherland must always be in the forefront.

A special role is assigned to propagandists in resolving all these tasks. Each of them must profoundly understand: He is called upon to develop in his students the qualities of active ideological fighters, which is particularly important in the present-day situation of the acute ideological struggle between two opposing social systems.

Improving political studies, enhancing the quality and effectiveness of every lesson, enhancing the students' sociopolitical activeness -- this is an important duty for commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. To display concern for the servicemen's ideological tempering and to deepen their understanding of questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy, the urgency of the present international situation, and the intrigues of our class enemy -- this means making a substantial contribution to improving the standard of discipline and organization at all levels and the combat readiness of units and ships.

SIBERIAN MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDER IDENTIFIED

PM101450 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 10 January in its Second Edition carries on page 2 a report on a Komsomol conference in the Siberian Military District by "our correspondent" Lieutenant Colonel N. Fedoseyev which identifies Colonel General V. Vostrov as "commander of the district's forces."